THE CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4853. 第五廿月正年九十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879. 日四初月正年卯己 PRICE, $24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 8, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.* GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, *Cornhill.* GORDON & GOTCH, *Ludgate Circus*, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, *Old Jewry*, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street.*

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, *Rue Monsieur, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, *Nassau Street.*

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., *Square, Singapore.* C. HEINSZEN & Co., *Manila.*

CHINA:—*Macao*, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. *Swatow*, CAMPBELL & Co. *Amoy*, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. *Foochow*, HEDGE & Co. *Shanghai*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. *Yokohama*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | A. MCIVER, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFIUS, Esq. | W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Banke s.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.
Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1879.
Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.
CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.
American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.
COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
COCOA MATTING.
TAPESTRY CARPET.
DOOR MATS.
California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.
WHITNEY BLANKETS.
REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.
TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.
LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.
GREEN and MARONE REP.
FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.
FANCY FLANNEL for Gents'. Suits.
NAVY BLUE SERGE.
CLOTH TROWSER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.
ALBUMS, in great variety.
CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.
CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.
VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.
COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.
IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.
DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.
FOLDING CHAIRS.
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.
KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOS.
HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.
CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.
CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.
CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORYDE OF LIME. &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.
Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

SAMHING STULTZ,
HAS JUST RECEIVED PER "CYPHERENES,"
AND
HAS FOR SALE—
NEW PATTERNS in CARPETS.
WINDOW CURTAINS of all kinds.
TABLE CLOTHS & TABLE NAPKINS.
HATS IN EVERY STYLE.
DRESS BOOTS, and SHOES.
88 and 90, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 11, 1878. fe13

To Let.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES Nos. 5 and 9, Zetland Street.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.
Apply to
WO HANG,
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—
FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, with possession 1st February.
As also,
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.
Also,
A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.
LETTS'S DIARIES. LETTS'S DIARIES.
RIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESS.
RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS.
HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILBER LAMPS.
French and English BOOTS and SHOES.
The New Patent LIFE VESTS.
PONY HARNESS, CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.
SALAMANDERS for Heating Baths.
WORKS OF REFERENCE, California APPLES.
HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS.
COPYING PRESSES, CHRISTY'S HATS.
SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES.
FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES.
DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY.
PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.
AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD BALLS.
SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.
BASS'S ALE, GUINNESS'S STOUT, } Bottled by FOSTER.
Bass in Hhds., SACCONE'S SHERRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja29

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th Instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja29

NOTICE.

G. FALCONER & Co. beg to announce that, during DECEMBER and JANUARY Next, they will offer their Large and Magnificent Stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., &c., *Considerably under the Usual Prices.*

Just Arrived from England, an Elegant ASSORTMENT of SILVER CUPS, suitable for REGATTA or RACE MEETINGS.
Hongkong, November 26, 1878. fe1

MOORE & Co.,
"VARIETY STORE,"
NEWS AGENTS AND TOBACCONISTS.
No. 42, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SEVENTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 8th January, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 15th January, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, January 4, 1879. fe8

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at HALF-PAST Two o'CLOCK in the Afternoon of MONDAY, the 24th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, November 29, 1878. my29

LOST.

ABOUT the 27th or 28th Dec., an English White Poodle DOG, Female. Answers to the name of "BEAUTY." A Liberal Reward will be given for its return to 3rd door above Gage Street, on Peel Street, MISS GORDON.
Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned and is Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 3.—Vol. VII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.
Coins of the "Ta-Ts'ing" Dynasty.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
The Ballads of the Shi-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Tonic and Vocal Modification in the Foochow Dialect.
Legislation and Law in Ancient China.
A Plea for "Fan-kwai."
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Taxes on Industries in Canton.
A Bit of Folk-lore about Candles, Lamps and Fire.
Legends on Chinese Porcelain.
Tame Birds.
To make a Tui (Antithesis).
"Respect This."
The Army of Kwangtung.
Gutta Percha in China.
Chinese Dialects.
"Confucius Losing a Horse in the Desert."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above SOCIETY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c., will be Held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 12th and 13th of February, 1879.

W. M. B. ARTHUR,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, January 23, 1879. fe13

NOTICE.

THE Head Office of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is This Day REMOVED to No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent.
Hongkong, December 30, 1878. ja30

PLEASE NOTICE.

MR. H. SCHÜREN begs to advertise that he will leave this Colony for EUROPE on or about the 8th of March next, and that therefore no Photos. can be taken by him after the 28th of February.
Hongkong, January 13, 1879. fe13

NOTICE.

FROM the 1ST OF OCTOBER, DR EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

F. HUTCHINGS begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Consequence of the Fire, NAM HING STANLEY STREET, where Business will be Conducted as usual.
Hongkong, December 28, 1878. ja28

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, $1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 23, 1879. ja26

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO.

The Steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain GOODE, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 24, 1879. ja28

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.
(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"NORMANBY"
will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 2 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 23, 1879. ja28

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship
"GORDON CASTLE,"
expected here on or about the 27th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 24, 1879.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Bark
"*J. H. INGERSOLL,*"
Captain Dow, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 30, 1878. ja30

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Bark
"*AGATE,*"
PIKE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, January 20, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG.

The 3/3 L. 1. 1. German Bark
"*CONDOR,*"
STEFFENS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 13, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The American Ship
"*FLEETWING,*"
GUEST, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from E. DE LAGRENE, Esq., French Consul of Canton, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 28th day of January, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road:—
Sundry EFFECTS, belonging to the Estate of the late Captain LONGUEVILLE, comprising:—
A large collection of BOOKS.
A collection of Chinese, Japanese, Corean, and Annamite COINS.
Aneroid, Sextant, Microscopes, Telescopes, Binoculars, Medicine Chest, Breech-loading and Needle Rifles and Fowling-Pieces, Spencer Repeating Rifles, Pistols, and Cartridges.
Vases, Bronzes, Ornaments,
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 10, 1879. ja28

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 29th January, 1879, at 2 p.m., at the Office of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co., Praya,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
English-made Mahogany Morocco-covered Sofas and Easy Chairs.
English-made Oak Marble-top Chiffonier.
Pier Glasses, Clocks, Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Engravings, Carpets, Glass Bookcases, and Books.
Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Tables, Washstands, Toilet Tables and Glasses, etc., etc.
Office Desks, Paper Presses, Sets Pigeon Holes, Book Shelves, Copying Presses and Stationery.
1 American-made Carom Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete, by Phelan and Collinder.
1 Iron Safe, 1 Fancy Iron Safe, by Verstaen; 1 Chubb's Iron Safe; 2 Platform and 1 Money Scales and Weights.
2 Printing Presses, a Quantity of Types, Type Stands, &c.
1 Four-Oar Gig, with Awning, Oars, &c., complete.
1 Phaeton.
And,
SUNDRY WINE.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after *Tuesday*, the 28th Instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 21, 1879. ja29

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of JOHN GRANT SMITH and WILLIAM DOLAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st day of December, 1878.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1878. f4

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on he 31st December last.

Mr CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from This Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jy1

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

MR. J. J. HOWARD is hereby authorized to SIGN BILLS OF LADING by the Company's Steamers.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879. fe2

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c., at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of "J. G. SMITH & Co."

J. GRANT SMITH.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto Conducted by us at this Port, CANTON and SHANGHAI will be CONTINUED from This Date under the Style and Title of VOGEL & Co.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe1

NOTICE.

WE have Established a BRANCH of our Firm at SHANGHAI.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1878. ja31

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port and at CANTON as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm or Style of PUSTAU & Co.

T. I. E. VON PUSTAU.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe1

NOTICE.

I ENSE as MARINE SURVEYOR at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Insurance Offices and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, December 21, 1878. fe1

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr OTTO BENECKE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1878.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, } January 1, 1879. fe1

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late JOHN FALCONER ROSE in our Firm CEASED on the 21st January, 1879.

ROSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 22, 1879. ja30

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as GENERAL and SHARE BROKER.

CARL DENEKE.

Office, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, December 3, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has This Day CEASED to be a Partner in our Business.

HEINEMANN & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Hongkong, January 17, 1879. fe17

NOTICE.

THE Intefest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 (*Wah Tsze Yat Po*), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail.*

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to CLOSE this Firm at Swatow, hereby notifies that all DEBTS and CLAIMS due to or by him, he will Collect and Pay.

The Interest and Good will of his Business has been transferred to Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

E. VINCENT.

Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have This Day Established a BRANCH of their Firm at Swatow, and have authorized Mr G. D. PITMAN to Sign per Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR. EZEKIEL ABRAHAM SOLOMON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at this Port and in China, from 1st January, 1879.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

NOTICE.

WE have To-day entered into Partnership under the Firm of DENEKE & GEORG as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS.

CARL DENEKE.
ERICH GEORG.

Peddar's Hill, No. 2,
Hongkong, January 15, 1879. fe1

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.

THOS. ARNOLD.

16, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. fe1

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
VIA BOMBAY,
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *PEKIN*, Captain W. WOOLCOTT, will leave at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Hongkong, January 20, 1879. fe1

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd February. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, *Agent.*

Hongkong, January 3, 1879. fe4

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at $4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenorchy* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m., To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 27th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, January 20, 1879. ja27

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *YANGTSE.*

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-DAY, the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 31st Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Ex "*Iraouaddy.*"

G (in diamond) No. 1/3, Messrs Gilman & Co., 3 cases Granite, from London.

Hongkong, January 3, 1879.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or $2.00 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of $50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

Insurances.

BERLIN COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BERLIN.

Guarantee Funds of the Company's Reinsurers,	M.	100,000,000
Shareholders' Capital,	,,	6,000,000
Premiums and Interests for 1877,	,,	5,157,643
Reserves,	,,	1,666,122
Makes a Grand Total of...	M.	112,823,763
Capital Insured end of 1877,	M.	1,024,507,681

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS GENERAL for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks at Current Rates.

GROSSMANN & Co.,
Agents General.

Hongkong, January, 1879. fe16

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE AGENCY of the above Company at this Port and at FOOCHOW has This Day been Transferred to the Undersigned, who are prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies at Current Rates.

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1879. fe11

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of *His Majesty King George The First*, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company	£1,000,000	Sterling	
of which is paid up	£ 160,000	,,	
Reserve Fund upwards of	£ 120,000	,,	
Annual Income	£ 250,000	,,	

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against *Fire* to the extent of $45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Intimations.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;
BY
N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Dennys has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—*Times.*

A very important addition to Folklore literature—*Athenæum.*

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—*Pall Mall Budget.*

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—*Graphic.*

A very amusing and very instructive book—*Spectator.*

Adds useful testimony to curious information—*Ill. London News.*

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly Review.*

We are indebted to Dr. Dennys for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—*John Bull.*

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *sui generis*—*Globe.*

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Mr. Dennys's book shews us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review.*

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—*Printing Times.*

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—*London and China Express.*

Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) *Celestial Empire.*

Dr. Dennys has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—*North China Herald.*

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—*Hongkong Daily Press.*

The book is one for the general reader: thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—*China Mail.*

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—*Shanghai Courier.*

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—*Japan Mail.*

Pleasantly written and instructive—*Straits Times.*

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—New York *Nation.*

Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—London *Tatler.*

We may thank Mr. Dennys for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—New York *Evening Post.*

Dr. Dennys appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—*Australasian.*

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—*La République française* (Paris).

Il volume del signor Dennys è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—*Revista di Roma.*

Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—*Dublin University Magazine.*

For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [1w11ap79

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chün Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; *Argus* Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Foong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazettes*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 19, 1874

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEAT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

—:o:—

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

—:o:—

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS;
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ...10 cts.	Hour, ...20 cts.
Three hours, ..50 cts.	Six hours, ...70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), ...	One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ...10 cents.
Half day, ... 35 cents.
Day, ...50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ...	$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ...	2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ...	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ...	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ...	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, ...	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, ...	50

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ...	$1.00
,, One Hour, ...	20
,, Half-an-Hour, ...	10

After 6 P.M., ...10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day,	33 cents.
Half Day,	20 ,,
Three Hours,	12 ,,
One Hour,	5 ,,
Half Hour,	3 ,,

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
Mar.		
28,	Oracle,	Liverpool
30,	Bristolian,	Antwerp
June		
26,	Underwriter,	Fortress Monroe
July		
28,	Abbey Cooper,	Antwerp
Aug.		
9,	Urania,	Penarth
Sept.		
13,	Excelsior,	Hamburg
17,	James Shepherd,	London
17,	Cilurnum,	Liverpool [*via* C'diff
Oct.		
16,	Jacobine,	Liverpool
19,	Hermann,	Bremen
Nov.		
8,	Jan Peter,	Maasluis
21,	Fulda,	Hamburg
29,	Rosaire,	Cardiff
Dec		
1,	Nestor (s.),	Liverpool
7,	Gordon Castle,	London
10,	Blenheim,	Antwerp
11,	Glaucus (s.),	Liverpool

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers [illegible] *Jan 1.*

Radnorshire.	Teviot.
Scotland.	St Mark.

Sailing Vessel.

Carricks.	Devana.

At Liverpool.

Ulysses (s.)

Intimations

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all **MESS and HOTEL** requisites.

*** All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON,
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

*** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w tf

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 5/- EACH.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL),
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.
EMERY MILLS, BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

9ap78 1w 52i 30ap79

Intimations.

CLIMATIC DEBILITY
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, being particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, being especially beneficial in tropical climates as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents for China: Messrs. WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

4jan79 1w tf

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhœa, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

4jan79 1w 26i 4july79

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 58 cents.) $12 per annum (postage paid $13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail*.

Intimations.

"INVINCIBLE"

THE LIGHTEST | SIMPLEST, AND MOST
CHEAPEST | ECONOMICAL

CENTRIFUGAL PUMP
IN THE WORLD.

REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.
NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.
REQUIRES NO BENDS.

PIPES CAN BE SWIVELLED TO ANY ANGLE WITHOUT DISTURBING BED-PLATE

For full Particulars apply to

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,
ENGINEERS,
89, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS,
LONDON.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.

28dec78 1w tf

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14de78 1w 52t 14de79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointments to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS

BENSON'S
WATCHES, of every Description, suitable for all climates, from £2 to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S
CLOCKS—for Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing Room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop. Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.
ARTISTIC ENGLISH CLOCKS, decorated with Wedgwood and other wares, designed to suit any style of furniture; also as novelties for Presents. Made solely by BENSON. From £5 5s.

BENSON'S
GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals; Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie* as supplied to Members of the Court, and other Distinguished Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufactory the Illustrated Catalogues of Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufactory, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS on TURRET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
West-End Establishment—
25, OLD BOND STREET.
Established 1749.

5oc78 1w 52i 5oc79

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52i 30mr79

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S
Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality
Percussion Caps,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
And every description of Sporting Ammunition.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

8oc78 1f 13i 31mr79

SMALL CAPITALISTS wishing to establish a business, should see if there is an opening for a Mineral Water Manufactory in their District. All information and recipes for the purpose of making Lemonade, Soda Water, &c., is given, previous knowledge is not necessary. The demand for these drinks is so much on the increase, in all parts of the world, that the outlay for the machinery in all cases leads to a profitable and safe business. Catalogue forwarded free.

BARNETT SON, and FOSTER,
Engineers, 23c,
Forston Street, London, N.

4jan79 1w 3m 4ap79

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,
11, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,*
LONDON.

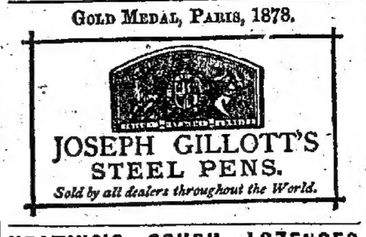
THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Intimations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
July 25th, 1877.
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effects most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G——, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, each having the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraven on the government stamp.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

5oc78 1w 31mr79

THE *CHINESE MAIL.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE *Chinese Mail.*

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, Saigon, Bangkok, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS; EAU DE COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

18may78 1

Mr. Andrew Wind,
NEWS AGENT, &c.
183, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*, *Overland China Mail*, and *China Review*.

PRICE $6.
THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo, pp. 618. *With 29 MAPS and PLANS,*
by
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and CHAS. KING,
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: *China Mail* Office.
Price, $6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important SITES and MONUMENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES of STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, *or Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at $6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly *in advance*.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and may fairly contributions of much interest of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper established under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimate upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other deserves every support that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Intimations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

FONTENAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M. Gouyo.—Landstein & Co.

PRINCE ARTHUR, British barque, Capt. R. Wills.—Chinese.

PACIFIC, German steamer, Capt. Hernsheim—Siemssen & Co.

PILGRIM, American ship, Capt. Fowle.—Russell & Co.

ALFREDO, Italian barque, Captain S. Pittaluga.—Borneo Co., Limited.

HAKON ADELSTEIN, Norwegian steamer, Captain O. O. Berge.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R. Haje.—Melchers & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship
"*DIAMANTE*,"
Captain THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 25, 1879. ja29

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 29th January, 1879, at Noon, at the Godowns of Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co., at Wanchai,—
1900 tons Cardiff COAL.
942 tons Australian COAL.
The above will be sold by Cargo or in Lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery in Bank Notes. Clearance to be effected within one month, after which storage will be chargeable.
HUGHES & LEGGE,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1879. ja29

HIGHLAND CLANS.

ANY ONE POSSESSING a COPY of "BROWN'S HIGHLAND CLANS" or other Work on the subject, with PLATES, would oblige the Advertiser by affording him a few minutes' reference to same. Address: "AUCHINDROCH O' THAT ILE," care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, January 25, 1879. ja27

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25, *Namoa*, British steamer, 862, DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 25, *Bury St. Edmunds*, Danish ship, 713, C. Rodskjoe, Cardiff Aug. 1, Coal.—BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Jan. 25, *Beethoven*, German barque, 340, R. Haje, Chefoo Jan. 15, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25, H.M.S. *Magpie*, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.
25, *Sun-kee*, Chinese R.C., for Cheongchow.
25, *Iraouaddy*, for Marseilles, &c.
25, *Yang-tsé*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Flensborg, for Chefoo.
Conquest, for Hoihow.
Charite, for Tientsin.
Karo, for Guam.
Douglas, for Coast Ports.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Namoa*, from Singapore, Mr A. Anthony, and 70 Chinese.
Per *Beethoven*, from Chefoo, 4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Iraouaddy*, from Hongkong: for Saigon, Messrs I. H. Le Duff, Adrien Jean, Gay Alexandre, and Rev. J. Hirbec; for Singapore, Mr D. da Costa, and 3 Chinese; for Marseilles, Messrs J. G. Douglas, T. G. Pocock, Wade, F. Dagés, Mrs Grobien, 5 children and 2 servants.—From Shanghai: for Marseilles, Messrs G. J. W. Cowie, L. Fraser, H. Bröschen, H. W. Hagart, G. Ecelliot, Miss Anna de Biehmie, Messrs Geo. Moboby, J. W. Rothery, Daniel Gregor, and H. J. Cook.—From Yokohama: for Marseilles, Messrs H. Kniffler, Perrussel, Guyard, and M. Reid.

Per *Yang tsé*, for Shanghai: from Hongkong, Messrs Woolfe, H. J. Such, J. Petersen, and M. E. Sassoon; from Marseilles, Messrs Georges, Scherer, Somalin, Sambrock, Ma Fuytung, King Shihyung, Mrs Roberts and daughter; from Port Said, Mr Mondini.

TO DEPART.

Per *Tanais*, for Yokohama: from Hongkong, Mr Deschunel; from Marseilles, Messrs Atkinson, Takasia Sayba, Isegayakenkiti, Kata Djengo, Matamota Handjiro, Nagnakota, Tomikiti, Virer, and de Kersaoul; from Naples, Mr G. Bolmida.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports: Experienced first part of voyage light monsoon with fine weather; to within a hundred miles of Hongkong, then a strong N.N.E. gale. On Friday the 17th, in lat. 2.59 N., long. 104.51 E., passed an English gunboat showing G.R.S.R.

CARGOES.

Per *Iraouaddy*, sailed 25th Jan., 1879:—For Continent, 2,459 bales Silk, 112 bales Waste Silk, 25 bales Cocoons, 14 cases Silks, and 344 pkgs Sundries; for London, 239 bales Silk, 10 bales Waste Silk, 2,183 boxes, 795 half chests and 580 pkgs. Tea, 3 cases Silks, 294 pkgs. Sundries, and 2 cases Gold Tls. 45,000.

Per *Mongolia*, sailed 18th Jan., 1879:—For London: from Canton, 11,558 boxes and 771 half-chests Tea (202,816 lbs. Congou, 25,620 lbs. Sc. Caper, 11,340 lbs. Sc. Jr. Pekoe, and 32,440 lbs. Sort.), 41 boxes Silk Goods, 60 bales Waste Silk, and 227 bales Cocoons; from Shanghai, 168 boxes and 3,348 half-chests Tea, 577 bales Raw Silk, 5 boxes Silk Goods, and 57 bales Waste Silk; from Japan, 88 bales Raw Silk.—For Continent: from Canton, 300 boxes Tea (6,000 lbs. Congou); from Shanghai, 155 bales Raw Silk; from Japan, 59 bales Raw Silk, and 20 bales Waste Silk.—For New York: from Canton, 50 bales Raw Silk; from Shanghai, 72 bales Raw Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, (with Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—Per *Conquest*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 27th inst.

For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—Per *Hailoong*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—The Australian Contract Packet *Normanby*, will be despatched from Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 1.15 p.m.

The Mails will be closed at 1.30. Supplementary mail on board *with* 18 *cents late fee* till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it viâ Galle.

Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1879. ja28

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—The British Contract Packet *Pekin* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *viâ Brindisi* or *Southampton*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—The United States Mail Packet *Oceanic*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878. fe4

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—[illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viâ Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure,—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Day of departure,—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted *on board the packet* with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month,—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 P.M., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—Divine Service on every Thursday at 5.30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE AFLOAT FOR SEAMEN.—By Rev. J. Henderson, at 11 a.m.—To-morrow, on board the S. S. *Perusia*.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Glenorchy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 28:—

Noon.—*Hailoong* leaves for Amoy, &c.
2 p.m.—*Normanby* leaves for Singapore, &c.
2 p.m.—Sale of Effects, &c., at Mr Armstrong's Sales Room.

WEDNESDAY, January 29:—

Noon.—Sale of Coal, at Messrs Landstein & Co.'s Godowns, Wanchai.
2 p.m.—Sale of Household and Office Furniture, &c., at Olyphant & Co.'s Office, Praya.
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H., O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 50 A, Queen's Road.
4 p.m.—*Diamante* leaves for Manila.

FRIDAY, January 31:—

Goods per *Yangtsé* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

SATURDAY, February 1:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, February 3:—

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

TUESDAY, February 4:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, February 11:—

Transfer Books of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 24th February, inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, February 12:—

Flower Show.

MONDAY, February 24:—

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 39, Queen's Road.

The publication of this issue commenced 8 25 p.m.

BIRTH.

Mrs N. A. SIEBS, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1879.

A FEW days ago we published a Reuter's telegram, extracted from our Singapore contemporary, stating that General Roberts had attacked and completely defeated the enemy at Khost with heavy loss, the British loss being small. It was added that the victory was expected to have a salutary effect. Our contemporary attached some explanatory remarks to this telegram stating: "Khost would appear to be the same as Khushi, marked on the map as beyond the Shutar Gurdan Pass, and, if so, General Roberts is within striking distance of Cabul, but he cannot be strong enough to attack the capital." We are afraid our contemporary has not, in this instance, hit upon the right explanation. Khost is a considerable tract of country lying to the south of the Pass along which General Roberts is proceeding, and adjoining the British territory in the neighbourhood of Thull. The Kurram fort is, we believe, situated in Khost.

The actual locality, and objects of this victory are, if we are not very much mistaken, indicated in a couple of telegrams, one dated the 17th and the other the 29th December. The former telegram reported that a most serious attack had been made near the Kurram fort, in the Khost country, on the baggage column of General Roberts by a band of marauding Mangals. A number of British troops were killed and wounded, and two English captains lost their lives in the same engagement, which resulted in the repulse of the attack. It was added to the telegram: "The attack was unprovoked, we were not near the Mangal country. It is supposed to have been instigated by refugees from the Ameer's army, as men with the Ameer's uniform were seen among the assailants." At the time of this attack General Roberts, having left a garrison on the Peiwar Pass for the winter, was returning to Kurram with the bulk of his forces.

It might be anticipated that this serious marauding attack upon the baggage column would be followed by some operations on the part of General Roberts, not only to punish the people making it, but to keep his communications free from such interruptions in the future. This appears from the second telegram we have just alluded to, the one dated the 29th December, to have been the case, and there can be little doubt that the victory recorded by Reuter in the telegram referred to at the commencement of this article was one gained against the rascals who had made the dastardly attack upon the General's baggage convoy. The telegram of the 29th stated: "Probably on the 1st January General Roberts will march through the Khost country accompanied by a small force," and in an addition to the same telegram it was announced that the camp at Kurram has been broken up and that General Roberts had marched to Kazar Pir, a place in the Khost country nearer British territory than Kurram.

The Mangals who attacked General Roberts's baggage convoy, and, who, as we believe, have just been severely punished, are a tribe who inhabit the southern and upper portion of the Kurram valley, and also of Zurmat, to the east of Ghazni. They held a tower on the Peiwar, whence they levied a tax on all travellers frequenting this route, robbing the unprotected and skulking from the strong; acting as guides, and exacting safe conduct money from Turis proceeding to Logar or the Cabul valley. Marauders of this stamp would of course think the retrograde movement of Gen. Roberts's force afforded them a splendid opportunity for gathering a little spoil. According to Macgregor, the Mangals are a considerable tribe, and are said to possess 250 forts, and 500 black tents, and to be able to muster 8,000 men.

So far as we can gather from the various telegrams of the last few weeks, the present position in Afghanistan is somewhat as follows. The Ameer has fled from Cabul, and left his son Yakoob Khan in power. Negotiations for peace have now been opened by this prince, who has been proclaimed Ameer of Afghanistan, and one of the latest telegrams received expresses hopes that these negotiations will have a succes ful termination, and that the British troops will not march to Cabul at all. Pending the result of these negotiations, warlike operations appear to have been suspended on both sides; in fact, with the flight of the Ameer into Turkestan, the Afghan defence appears to have practically collapsed, for there has been no fighting with the Ameer's troops since the affair at Peiwar.

General Brown, commanding the Khyber Pass force, has advanced as far as Jellalabad, about ninety miles from Cabul, and it is through this General that the negotiations for peace appear to be going on. General Roberts, after driving the Afghans from the Peiwar, pushed reconnaissances over the Shutar-Gurdan Pass to within forty or fifty miles of Cabul. He met with no opposition; but, after establishing a portion of his force on the Peiwar for the winter to keep open that Pass, he has returned to Kurram, within about forty miles of our Indian frontier, where he has been engaged in clearing the Khost country of the marauding Mangals. He will probably winter somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kurram. The Quetta force has, according to the latest despatches, advanced through Kandahar, but it is not probable it will proceed much further either now or in the spring. If the negociations for peace are successful, it is probable that the British generals will be requested to settle down in their present advanced positions, which are situated as near as possible on the boundaries of the proposed new line of frontier for British India.

CHINESE NOTES.

When the Emperor addresses a subje t officially in the second person, the usual term used is 卿. The following rescript in answer to a Memorial presented by a minister reporting his having reached the 60th anniversary of his graduate's degree, is an instance in point: 覽奏已悉頤卿福壽增以侍三赴鹿鳴 "I have "perused the Memorial; may your happi "ness and age so increase, that you may "partake yet a third time of the graduates' "banquet."

The literary designation of a sub prefect is 丞, and that of an assistant sub-prefect 倅. The literary designation of a Superintendent of Customs is 榷使. The above appear to have been inadvertently omitted from the valuable lists occupying Pages 34—36 of Mr Mayers' *Chinese Government*.

It may not be generally known how judicial business is disposed of in a Chinese *yamun*. There is an office, where the General Registers are kept, called the 簽押房, which office acts as a sort of medium between the official and his departmental clerks and copyists. When the magistrate desires to send a reply to any party, he sends for the chief clerk of the 簽押房 and tells him in a few words to direct the clerk of the department concerned to write in such and such a tenour. When the draft has been drawn up, it is submitted to the permanent secretary [師爺]—an important and frequently highly-paid functionary in Chinese public offices. The Secretary, after correcting or approving the draft, affixes his private seal, and sends it, through the 簽押房, to the Magistrate. If approved, the latter semits it once more through the 簽押房 to the copyists of the department concerned, after endorsing upon it in red with the character 行, "approved." If the Magistrate wishes to alter anything he takes the document himself to the Secretary's room, and modestly suggests the required alterations. Whatever the rank of the magistrate, be he Viceroy or simple District Mayor, he invariably treats his Chief Secretary with the highest consideration. Some of these last functionaries draw salaries of six and seven thousand taels a year, and few receive less than one thousand. Sub-registers of all documents are kept in the various departments [科 or 房], from which copies of any papers can generally be obtained for a small bribe.

In Mrs Leonowen's book upon *Siam* (in which, by the way, we observe whole passages which appear also in Mr Neale's book published a quarter of a century earlier), we read that "the areca or Pinang-"nut and the betel are used almost uni-"versally, chewed with lime,—the lime "being dyed with turmeric, which imparts "to it a rich vermilion tint." Anyone passing through the streets of Canton will notice two pots, of what looks like red paint, standing upon each areca stall. This is lime, and probably owes its colour to turmeric; but upon this point we have not as yet received satisfactory evidence.

The piece of nut is wrapped, after being dabbed with red lime, in a leaf of betel, and supplied to the chewing fraternity for three or four cash the quid. The lime is supposed to counteract the "bite" of the areca nut, and the betel-leaf [蒟] to allay the irritation of the mucous membrane [刼]. The whole is said to dispel acidity and stimulate the circulation [提氣], and moreover to exercise a judicious effect upon the digestion. The tripartite *bolus* is sold in a similar way at Foochow, where, however, the leaf is usually called 柶榔葉, and the lime decoction 柶榔灰.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

WE learn from the agents (Messrs Butterfield & Swire) that the O. S. S. Co.'s str. *Glaucus*, from Liverpool, is to leave Singapore for this port on the 28th instant.

WE beg to acknowledge receipt from the Japanese Consulate of the "Seventh Report of the Postmaster General of Japan for the year ended June 30th, 1878."

A YACHT race for "The American Cup" will be sailed on Monday. Course—from Coalsheds to a Mark-boat off Cow-e-chow, back round the Channel Rocks; thence to the Mark-boat off Cow-e-chow, and finish at the P. & O. S. S. *China*. Time allowance, half a minute per ton. Start at 9 o'clock. Four boats have entered—

Station No. 1.—*Ariel.*
do. No. 2.—*Naomi.*
do. No. 3.—*Wave.*
do. No. 4.—*Naiad.*

AN interesting and instructive note from last number of the *China Review* (which we reproduce on our 6th page) throws some light upon the manner in which taxes are raised in the city of Canton. The writer's significant remark relating to Macao and Hongkong is of great local importance. He says:—"Those shops in Hongkong and Macao which can be 'got at' through agents at Canton are stated on good authority to contribute their share willingly, rather than incur the ill-will of the Canton authorities, or involve their Canton agents in trouble." It would be interesting to know how much is thus paid by shopkeepers in this Colony.

THE following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 3rd Sunday after Epiphany, 26th January 1879:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First Lesson, Isaiah, LXII.; Second Lesson, Matthew, XIV. from v. 13; Venite No. 5 Monk; Psalms, Nos. 138 and 139, Monk; Te Deum, No. 11 Mercer; Jubilate No. 2 Mercer; Anthem, "Arise, shine for thy light is come;" Hymn "How vain the cruel Herod's fear," No. 75.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, LXV.; Second Lesson, Acts, XV. v. 30 to XVI. v. 16; Psalms, No. 144, Monk page 142; Cantate Domino, No. 72 Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 8, Monk; First Hymn, "As with gladness men of old," No. 79; Second Hymn, "The sun is sinking fast," No. 17.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following is the Report of the Directors to be presented at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Company's Hotel, on Wednesday, the 29th:—

In accordance with Section 53 of the Articles of Association the Directors have again to submit to you their Half-Yearly Report, with Statement of Accounts for the six months ending 31st December, 1878.

Hotel Building.—The Repairs and Alterations to the Building, provided for in the new Lease, have now been concluded, and the Directors are gratified in announcing that the same have been efficiently performed and are a great improvement to the establishment.

The two Bowling Alleys, built on the premises, are a source of additional revenue; the Dining Room, considerably enlarged, now affords ample accommodation; the Billiard Saloon has also been extended and is now sufficiently large to satisfy the demands of the guests; the number of Bath Rooms, all supplied with new Baths, is increased to thirty; and a fountain, embellished with plants and flowers, has been erected in the yard.

The furniture in every room is either new or renovated and presents a very respectable appearance.

The Kitchen, where several other improvements have been introduced, is furnished with a large American Cooking Range.

Profit and Loss Account.—After deducting such pro rata proportion of Fire Insurance, Taxes, allowance of Rent, Repairs, &c., as is chargeable on the period under review, this account shows a Balance of $6,795.51, of which amount the Directors, with your concurrence, propose to distribute amongst the Shareholders a dividend of $2.50 per share, thus absorbing a sum of $4,645 and to write the balance $2,150.51 off "Hotel and Furniture" account.

Directors.—According to Section 82 of the Articles of Association two of the Directors, Messrs H. Hoppius and F. Grobien, retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs A. E. Vaucher and H. Cohen, the retiring auditors, are recommended by the Directors for re-election.

(From *L. & C. Express*, Dec. 13th.)

The stoppage of Messrs Olyphant and Co., of China and New York, is reported. The liabilities are named at about £100,000, and some misappropriation of goods hypothecated have, it is said, been made. The operations were chiefly conducted under the credits of Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., and Forbes, Forbes, and Co. The firm acted as agents of the Chinese Insurance Company (Limited), New York Board of Underwriters, San Francisco Board of Underwriters, Guardian Fire Assurance Company, London.

Advices from Hamburg and Hong Kong announce that the affairs of W. Pustau and Co. will probably be wound up under trustees.

A meeting of creditors under the liquidation of the affairs of H. F. Jorss, merchant, Manchester, was held on the 4th inst. in that City. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £30,652, arising chiefly upon bills drawn by Messrs. W. Pustau and Co., of China, upon Messrs. C. Donner and Co., of London, and included a claim of £12,000 on behalf of Messrs. Pustau. It was stated that the failure arose in consequence of the suspension of Messrs. Donner and Co. The assets were placed at £1,523. Liquidation by arrangement was resolved upon, and Mr William Ashworth was appointed trustee, with a committee of inspection.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Deccan* was depatched from Southampton yesterday with the heavy portion of next outward mail. She has on board specie to the value of £27,829, including £20,729 in Mexican dollars from Hong Kong.

Police Intelligence.

(*Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.*)

25th January, 1879.

GAMBLING.

A number of men were fined in sums of $1 and upwards for gambling and causing obstruction in the public streets.

CRACKER FIRING.

Four men were summoned for firing crackers. Two were fined 50 cents each and two 20 cents.

HARD UP.

Henry Horsey, a steward, and Henry Bishop, a seaman, both unemployed, were charged with being destitutes and having no place of abode. The first defendant said that he had had no work for 4 years; he had lived in a public house during that time but was now turned out. The 2nd defendant said that he had been unemployed for 4 months, he was a deserter from the American Navy. The defendants were ordered to receive food and sleeping accommodation in the gaol for 14 days.

BEARDING THE LION AT THE CENTRAL.

Sewruttan Singh, (P. C. No. 667) was charged with stealing a watch and chain, the property of Captain Deane, Superintendent of Police, on or about the 26th of December. Mr Caldwell, who appeared to watch the case on behalf of the defendant, asked that the case be adjourned. Mr Creagh accordingly adjourned the case until Tuesday next, at 11 a.m.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Cheung Apo, a hawker, Cheung Aloi, a fishmonger, and Chung Aman, a baker, were charged with stealing $2 in silver and 4000 cash yesterday. From the evidence of Inspector Swanston it transpired that the charge was a false one, and arose out of a debt of 600 cash. The three defendants were accordingly discharged, and the complainant (Chung Tsat) was fined $ 0 for giving wilful false testimony.

DRUNKENNESS.

Alfred Wilson, seaman H. M. S. *Victor Emanuel*, was fined $2 or 5 days' hard labour for being drunk and disorderly.

A FUNNY SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.—A Sunday-school pupil of tender age, being asked how he liked the gentleman who had addressed the school, replied, "He was a funny man. He told about the handwriting on the wall, and said it was 'Minnie, Minnie, tickle the parson.'"—*Schoolmaster.*

THE late proprietor of the *Standard* knew a good man when he had the happy fortune to come across him. He one day surprised Mr. Mudford, who was diligently doing the work that fell to his hand as a member of the Parliamentary corps, by offering him the editorship of the paper. The choice, warmly approved by all fellow-journalists, who recognised the rare capacity which Mr Mudford hid from the superficial glare beneath a bushel of modesty, has been more than justified by the great improvement which the *Standard* has shown under its new management, and the respect it has gained, alike from political friend and foe, by its high and manly tone. One of Mr Johnstone's last acts was to confirm his confidence in Mr Mudford by appointing him Editor of the *Standard* for life, and chief executor of his estate.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr Justice Snowden.)

25th January, 1879.

Duggleby *v.* Humphreys, $538.88.—This case, which was adjourned from yesterday, was a claim for three months' wages and the cost of a second class passage to England, brought by a dispensing assistant against the proprietor of the Hongkong Dispensary.

Mr Dennys appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Wotton for the defendant.

Cheung Afat was first called by the defendant, and stated that he had taken brandy to the plaintiff's room about four times. On each occasion he had taken a bottle.

In cross-examination by Mr Dennys, witness said that he had not taken brandy to other assistants in the house.

Thomas Hetherington, an assistant in the firm, deposed that each of the assistants had stated hours to attend to business. Mr Humphreys (the defendant) had the management of the mess now, formerly one of the assistants had charge of it. Supposing the mess required anything, such as wine, beer, or spirits, the Mess President would send a chit to the store-room for it. Should brandy be required for private use, it would be ordered in the same way and would be entered in the cash sales book, and, if paid for or if not paid for, would be put in a book debited to the person for whom it was ordered. Witness was present one day when Mr Humphreys went into Mr Duggleby's room and complained of the way in which spirits had been obtained from the store-room. The store-boy would state that the plaintiff had had 20 bottles, whereas the plaintiff would state seven or eight bottles, and these had been entered as cigars. Mr Humphreys had only found 2 or 3 entries of cigars, and plaintiff had asserted that the spirits had been put down as sundries, and that he had paid for them.

Mr Duggleby admitted that the last bottle of brandy he had was not entered, but said that he had told the Chinaman to go down and make the entry.

Witness stated that he had never known plaintiff to be the worse for liquor. Perhaps he had known him elevated when off duty, but never fuddled. Did not recollect that plaintiff was unfit to dispense medicine on the 15th December. Witness knew that he was unwell.

Witness then explained the manner in which prescriptions were dispensed. The prescription, he said, would be entered in the prescription book.

The prescription book was produced and examined, and an entry referring to the plaintiff having been referred to, a prescription was compared with the copy in the book.

Discrepancies were here pointed out in the paper, "or when required" having been inserted instead of "post singulas liquidas sedes."

In cross-examination, witness stated that he remembered Mr Duggleby being ill on the Sunday morning in question; he had come to his room.

Plaintiff, sworn, stated that he had been several times under treatment for illness. Defendant (Mr Humphreys) desired to make some arrangement to send plaintiff home; that it was clear he could not go on in that way; and that he should like to arrange the matter. Mr Humphreys said nothing then about his (plaintiff) having been drinking. Afterwards defendant tried to bully the plaintiff, and accused him of having had something like six bottles of brandy a month. Plaintiff replied that he had not had more than that altogether. Plaintiff then spoke of the mode of obtaining brandy from the store, and said that he saw the same brandy in the rooms of the other assistants. He had had say six or seven bottles (he could not say to a bottle), and he had paid for all those which had not been entered, except one, of which he spoke to Mr Humphreys. He always paid 75 cents for a bottle of brandy. He was sure that there was no one in the house when the Foster prescription came in: he was sick. He considered the terms he used as equivalent to the terms on the prescription; and any dispenser could have easily made it up from the book. He had been a dispenser for fourteen or fifteen years. He had never been spoken to about this prescription before.

By Mr Wotton:—I changed my doctor the second time because a doctor was staying in the same hotel. Dr O'Brien said nothing about spirits, but ordered beef-tea. Dr Young never asked me not to drink spirits, but ordered me to drink one or two bottles of beer a-day. I occasionally took brandy. I would not say that I had eight bottles of brandy; I only had seven, and got them all from Akit. The store-boy told an untruth when he said he had put brandy eight or ten times in my room. Cheung Afat might have taken some of the bottles. I don't think much of Chinese evidence. I saw Mr Woolnough and Mr Hetherington on the day that Foster's prescription came in; but I will not swear that I asked Mr Hetherington to take my duty. I thought the mixture would have been as well in the morning, as there was no one else in the Dispensary. I cannot point out the entries in the cash book made when I put money in the till, but Mr McTavish saw me put money in twice. Mr Humphreys never told me I was drinking too much.

By the Court:—I have been sick ever since I have been in Hongkong, and was actually sick in the mornings. I have never been affected by liquor in my life, and was never unfit for my duty as a dispenser. I did not feel equal to make up the prescription, as there were pills to make. I had not been drinking that day. Mr Humphreys treated us very liberally, giving us plenty of beer and spirits when required.

Mr Wotton observed that the facts were clear before his Lordship, and as there was a liberal supply at the mess, there was no necessity for the plaintiff getting spirits outside. It was the desire of Mr Humphreys to guard jealously the safety of his customers, as to the medicine supplied; and therefore he noticed any apparent excess on the part of his assistants in the use of spirits. In this case he had simply done what he thought was right. Plaintiff was not sure of anything in his evidence, while the evidence for the defence, in Mr Wotton's opinion, had been satisfactorily given. To refuse to make up a prescription sent in the evening, and to ask a customer to come in the morning, was improper conduct in itself; while, in addition, it had been clearly shown that the brandy had been procured and had not been satisfactorily accounted for. Mr Humphreys would not deal less liberally with the plaintiff whichever way the decision was given. Mr Humphreys was very desirous that defendant should not be left destitute in the Colony, and the learned counsel said the defendant would do as much now as he would have done had no action been taken.

Mr Dennys said that particulars had not been supplied, but had been refused him. He had heard nothing of the prescription formerly, and the only thing he knew of misconduct was getting brandy and refusing to pay for it. He (Mr Dennys) believed that it required a good deal of manual labour to make up a pill, although people appeared to think it was an easy matter. Nothing was said about the prescription before; but Mr Dennys contended that, if the Court believed his client's statement, he would see that, as Mr Duggleby was ill, he did the best thing with the prescription, viz., returned it, so that it could have been at once made up elsewhere. Mr Humphreys having put his defence in the manner he had, was as much required to prove his charge as if he had brought a criminal charge at the Police Court. There was no evidence, said the learned counsel. Considering that no rule existed or check kept upon the store-boy, it was impossible to conclusively prove the large amount of brandy alleged to have been consumed. The plaintiff admitted having had six bottles of brandy, but said that he had paid for them. He paid Mr Smith and also Mr McTavish. He (Mr Dennys) did not think it right to bring the latter in as a witness, as he had been dismissed from the defendant's service. They only had brandy on mess nights. The plaintiff had been ill ever since he had been in the Colony. Dr Young had never denied the plaintiff spirits. Both Dr Young and Dr O'Brien were in some way connected with the Dispensary, and it was only natural for the plaintiff to employ Dr McCarthy who was living in the same Hotel. He (Mr Dennys) did not wish to say a word against Mr Humphreys, who dealt very fairly with his employées, but a man brought from England to Hongkong and on the first chance ordered to go home was entitled to refer to his agreement. The plaintiff having been found twice in the Hongkong Hotel would not be sufficient to prove misconduct. The misconduct, if misconduct, was not such as would cancel a four years' agreement; and his client ought to have been warned before he was discharged.

His Lordship said he would give judgment on Tuesday, adding that he would be glad to learn that an arrangement had been come to.

Foster *v.* McKirdy, $45.—This case, which was a claim on an advance note, was also adjourned until Tuesday next for decision.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mr Sutton Lilley appeared to pass his last examination. The bankrupt passed without opposition.

Japan.

(Mail.)

We believe that the practice of exposing the heads of criminals who have been decapitated has of late practically fallen into disuse. It has now been officially abolished by a notification issued by the Prime Minister on the 4th instant. This is another step in the direction of the customs of civilised nations.

Mr Hanabusa, the envoy to Korea, returned to Yokohama in the *Nagoya Maru* on the 9th instant. The vernacular papers assert that the China Government refused to send a delegate to the conference and advised Korea to accede to the demands of Japan. It is also stated that the heavy duties, which were the cause of the recent disturbance at Fusan, and the consequent mission of Hanabusa, are to be abolished. So the cloud—the lurking danger in which was grievously exaggerated—that lately obscured the relations between this country and the peninsula, has been dispelled. The *Hiyei Kwan*, which brought the envoy from Fusan to Nagasaki, returned for the purpose of protecting Japanese interests.

One of the telegrams to hand by the American mail announces, we regret to say, that an amendment to a motion on the subject of increase of salaries to some ministers abroad was lost in the United States House of Representatives. The amendment provided for an augmentation of pay to the diplomatic agents of the Republic in China and Japan, by the sum of $2,000 annually. The two officials named at present receive only $10,000. The proposed increment was not an extravagant one, but it was refused.

A Naval Court of Inquiry sat in H. M. Consulate on Friday, to investigate the circumstances under which the schooner *Dove*, from Melbourne, was abandoned off the coast of New Guinea. On the 10th of November last the distressed vessel was sighted by the *Sir Lancelot*, now in this port, and then on her way hither from London. Captain Brokenshar found the crew of the schooner, consisting of a party of diggers on their way to the new gold fields, in a deplorable state, and took them on board his ship. Their own craft was set on fire and deserted. The finding of the court exonerated the master and the mate from blame, justified them in the abandonment, and directed the return to them of their respective certificates.

The saddle which was ordered in France at a cost of 2,900 *francs* for the Mikado, arrived in the charge of the officials lately returned from the French exhibition.

We hear the military laws will shortly be revised, and that torture will be abolished, and that for this purpose seven or eight writers have been engaged, who are now making investigation into the military laws of European nations.

A new style of saddle, for the army, was issued on the 5th instant.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, the Korean Government is said to have hurriedly despatched an envoy to the Chinese Government upon the subject of the demands of Japan, who was informed that as the Chinese Government was busy with the affairs of her own country and could not interfere with any foreign matters, the demands of Japan should therefore be complied with.

We have already reported that certain officers of the Navy are daily practising the use of torpedoes on board the *Takawo-Kwan* at Yokosuka. We now hear that as soon as they have become sufficiently acquainted with the use of these engines of naval warfare, they will start on the study of their manufacture.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* has been informed that the *Fuso kwan* will shortly proceed to Europe, and that the *Tsukuba kwan* will make another voyage to Australia.

The number of Chinamen who arrived in the port of Yokohama, en route to the silver mines in America by the American and English mail steamers during last year, was 5417—according to the *Hochi Shimbun*. The number of Chinamen who passed through this port on their way homewards from America during last year, was 5974; these are described as being the happy possessors of 500 or 600 dollars each, besides merchandise, the fruits of 5 to 10 years hard toil.

THE BUSHRANGING ERA IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Australasian.)

At a time when the community has been shocked and alarmed by the recent outrage of a party of armed bushrangers attacking a body of police and shooting three of their number, and at any rate for the time evading pursuit, it may be of interest to give a slight sketch of the doings of the ruffians who in the years from 1861 to 1867 produced what has been called the bushranging era in New South Wales.

So far as the origin of the bushranging system in New South Wales was the work of a single man, its author was Frank Gardiner. Long before the days of Gardiner there had, of course, been bushrangers in all of the Australian colonies, and especially in those possessing a convict population. But it was Gardiner who first saw how much might be done by banding together, by securing the best of horses and equipment, and by organising a thorough system of information by the "bush telegraph." Gardiner first came into prominence as a bushranger in 1860, when, after his release on a ticket-of leave, he joined with Peisley and three or four other criminals, and systematically robbed on the highways. Peisley was captured early in 1862 and though he escaped while being taken to Sydney, and shot and wounded several people, he was again taken, convicted, and hanged. Gardiner lost no time in getting together another gang, all of them mere youths, and numbering nearly a dozen men. The bushranger Gilbert held the post of second in command, and the band, besides being well armed and excellently mounted, were dressed in some pretensions to uniform. In June, 1862, the band committed the act which first made the name of Gardiner notorious through all the colonies. This was the robbery of the Western gold escort at Engowra Creek. As the police escort was passing along the creek it was suddenly fired upon by a party of 11 men, who had been planted in ambush. The bushrangers fired in regular volleys to the word of command, and the police were so entirely taken by surprise that resistance was useless. Several of them were severely wounded, and the robbers got possession of the whole of the gold and money, amounting in value to about £14,000. Some of the accomplices were afterwards captured, and some of the gold was recovered, but the ringleaders of the party evaded pursuit. For some time after this the bushrangers were supreme, and scarcely a day passed without some act of violence and depredation being committed. The bushranging news was a regular item in the Sydney telegrams, and a week seldom passed without our being told "Gardiner and Gilbert stopped and robbed the ——— mail. Sir Frederick Pottinger and the police are in active pursuit." It was, if we recollect right, about this time that our local *Punch* had a cartoon of "The Bathurst Mail arrived at its destination: the bushrangers sorting the letters." It was somewhat later that a London paper which had turned its attention to the extraordinary state of things in the adjoining colony was surprised to find that, in the midst of these acts of desperate violence, normal life went on in its usual jog-trot fashion, and that a journal published in one of the infested districts, which in its telegraphic columns narrated several acts of desperate brigandage on the road close by, could discover nothing more immediately interesting to discuss in its leading columns than a reported proposal to abolish Greenwich Naval Hospital. One day towards the end of 1862 a single bushranger stuck up the Mudgee mail with four passengers, and afterwards stopped and bound to a tree three travellers. Soon afterwards five more travellers came up and had to undergo the same treatment. The bushranger then calmly waited for the mail towards Sydney, which he robbed of gold and money. Six months afterwards Gardiner and a companion held possession of the road near Cargoar for several hours, and robbed everyone who passed. Fights between the bushrangers and the police, often leading to fatal results, were of frequent occurrence, and the robbers generally managed to get off safely, owing to the fact of their first-class horseflesh. Still, in spite of many indecisive encounters, some of the bushrangers were, on several occasions, shot or captured, when those against whom any acts of blood could be proved, were hanged, and the others sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Three of the men, or rather lads, concerned in the escort robbery were, early in 1863, captured and convicted. One was hanged, and the capital sentences passed on the others were commuted to terms of imprisonment. This seemed for a time to have the effect of dispersing the gang. The leader, Gardiner, made his way to Queensland, where, under a different name, he kept a small bush public-house. The disappearance of Gardiner, however, had little effect on his associates. They soon reassembled, and their acts, under the leadership of Gilbert, O'Meally, and Ben Hall, were more audacious and bloodthirsty than ever. Prominent in the gang were the two Burkes, one of whom was captured by the police, and another was some time afterwards shot dead by Mr Keightley, gold commissioner, near Rookley. The gang were attacking Mr Keightley's house when he shot the bushranger, but the force against him being too great he was overpowered and made a prisoner. One of the bushrangers (Vane) loaded his pistol, and swore that he would shoot Mr Keightley as vengeance for the death of Burke, and there is little reason to doubt that he would have done so, but for the entreaties of Mrs Keightley, who rushed in front of the pistol and refused to stand aside. The band at length consented to hold him a prisoner till a ransom of £500 was taken to their camp, and they insisted that it should be brought by Mrs Keightley alone. This brave lady obtained the money, and took it to the bushrangers, thus saving her husband's life. After this affair the Government offered a reward of £1,000 for the capture of the four ringleaders, and £100 each for the others of the party. For some time the course of affairs went steadily against the bushrangers, although on one day in Nov. 1863, three of them held the high-road for a whole day near Gunning, sticking-up 30 people, whom they robbed of about £150. In the same month Vane, apparently moved by remorse, voluntarily surrendered to a Catholic priest, at King's Plains, Michael Leary was captured, Lynham was arrested by Sub-inspector Stephenson while robbing Mr. Sitwell's house near Goulburn, and O'Meally was shot dead while attacking Mr. Campbell's house at Goimbla. In the beginning of 1864 the same predominance of the police was shown, and Mackie, Johnson, Purcell, the two Launts and Lowrie, were taken on different occasions, the last-named being shot dead. It was in March of the same year that Gardiner was tracked to his retreat at Peak Downs, Queensland, arrested and taken to Sydney, where he was tried and convicted on several charges, and sentenced to terms amounting to 32 years' hard labour. This run of good luck, however, did not continue without serious interruptions, and some of the most audacious and successful of the robberies committed by the Gilbert, Hall, and Dunn gang took place during the next 12 months.

In May, 1865, the band was suddenly suppressed. Ben Hall was shot dead at Billabong Creek on the 5th of the month, and a week afterwards Gilbert was shot. Dunn was wounded, but escaped, but was again shot, wounded, and captured in the following December, and though he escaped from the Dubbo police station, he was retaken four days afterwards, and ended his career by being hanged at Darlinghurst. Though bushranging was by no means ended, this formidable gang, at any rate, was not only dispersed, but most of its members were killed.

Up to this point we have made no reference to perhaps the most murderous and bloodthirsty bushranger ever known in Australia. This was the infamous Morgan, who had made his name a terror in the colony by his wantonly cruel deeds. Morgan, in this differing from the others, usually kept by himself, and his most daring and atrocious acts were performed single-handed. In November, 1863, he visited Vincent's station, near Wagga Wagga, stuck up all the station hands and other persons, 21 altogether, and tied Mr Vincent to a tree to look on while he burned down the homestead. In the following June he went to Mr Henty's station at Round-hill, about 40 miles from Albury, bailed up the company present, called all the station men together, and after handing drinks to them all round, he, while riding away, fired among them from pure wantonness, wounding one man in the hand. As a reply to a remark from one of the gentlemen present, Morgan tried to shoot him, and then began firing indiscriminately among the crowd. He fractured the leg of young Mr Heriot, a neighbouring settler, and then, after giving permission to Mr M'Lean to go for a doctor, Morgan shot him just as he mounted his horse, and he died soon afterwards. He exchanged shots with the police a few days afterwards, and shot Sergeant M'Ginnity dead. Some months afterwards he shot a Chinaman while robbing the Albury mail coach. In April, 1865, he crossed into Victoria and stuck up some persons at King River and near Benalla. The police were on the alert, a number of volunteers turned out, a cordon was drawn around the place, and Morgan was run to ground while robbing Peechelba Station, about 2 miles from Wangaratta. The house was surrounded, and when Morgan went out in the morning and walked towards the stockyard to get a horse, he was shot dead by one of the station men named John Windlaw, and the career of this most ferocious of the banditti was thus brought to a suitable end.

After the dispersal and nearly complete destruction of the Hall and Gilbert gang, the bushranging *régime* was continued in New South Wales by the bushranger Ward, known as Thunderbolt, and the gang known as the Clarkes, from two of its prominent members being brothers of that name.

In January the following year took place a tragedy closely comparable with that of the last few weeks in the Mansfield district. Allured by the large rewards offered for the apprehension of the Clarkes, a party of four special constables left Braidwood determined to make the attempt to capture these ruffians. They had assumed the character of hawkers, and were well armed. There is no doubt that information, as to their character and intentions was conveyed to the Clarkes. The party spent a night at Jinden, and nothing more was seen of them alive. Their bodies were afterwards found in a group a little way from the road. They had evidently been surprised, and shot dead by the Clarkes, aided by a confederate, known as the Long Tailor, but named James Dorven. This ruffian was himself found murdered a few weeks afterwards, he having been despatched by his mates to prevent him from giving information to the police. In April the Clarkes were tracked by the police to a hut at Jingera, and surrendered after a long fight. They were convicted and hanged, and the rest of their gang soon afterwards fell one by one into the hands of the law. The last of their party was sentenced in September, and had it not been for the continued immunity of Thunderbolt from capture, bushranging would by that time have been stamped right out. This ruffian after a wonderful series of escapes, lasting for some years, at last was shot by Constable Walker in May, 1870, and his death ended the bushranging era in New South Wales.

SWAN SHOOTING IN NOOSA.

(Queenslander.)

At last my cicerone considers we are far enough to windward, and graciously permits us to pull towards the shore where the swans are thickest. Now, who shall say there are no birds at Noosa! Here they are so thick that with a long duck gun one could have killed a hundred at a single discharge. As we approach them, one more timid than the rest rises on the wing, and I raise my gun, tempted at the sight. "Hold hard! don't fire!" says R——. Suddenly the whole flock rises, with the exception of about a dozen, which swim rapidly out on to the lake. "Now boys! after them!" yells R——; and away we go, swans a quarter of a mile ahead, and swimming strongly. Gradually we gain on them, when youngster number one drops the oar; he can't stand the pace. Number three takes his place, and we are almost within shot, when the hunted bird spreads its wings and "squatters" along the water at double speed. This is too much for number three. He gives in, so R—— and I take the boys' places, and put on a spurt until we are well within range, when the youngsters again take the oars. Now, then, for a sixty-yards shot. "Steady! 'Vast pulling!" Fire! Missed! by the hokey! "Lay to it, boys! Give way, lively!" Again we near the doomed bird. In my excitement, I forget to tell them to stop pulling. The boat "wobbles" about, and again I miss. But nobody laughs or sneers at my gunnery. The swan has gained a couple of hundred yards before I can change the gun for the oar. But at last we are once more well within range. "Steady this time! Don't move! Fire!" The stately neck stretches itself at full length on the water and the beautiful bird is motionless. We range up alongside and take in the prize. Now that the first excitement is over, I feel a sort of compunction at having done what seems "murder most foul." Why didn't the silly bird fly? The reason is obvious. The wing feathers are only just beginning to grow after the moulting. Still, swan-hunting is no joke. The birds swim and flutter with surprising swiftness, and give a boat's crew rather tough work. This particular bird has taken us at least three miles, and the others of the flock are now "hull down" to windward. Never mind; off again! In about half-an hour we come up with three swans majestically sailing away, from time to time turning their heads to see if we were closing with them. "Take the leader first," says R——; and away we go in full chase of the leader. "Cut him off! Close up with him! Ah, now he flutters! Keep the boat away while he flies. Now he is swimming close in; cut him off. Pull! or by George we'll lose him! That fellow can almost fly." So the chase goes on for a couple of miles, alternately gaining and losing, and at length we near our prey. Gun in hand in the bow I await our getting within range. At last! Now, steady! Down goes the head, with a shot through the eye, and victim number two is hauled in. Losing no time, we 'bout ship and start in chase of the nearest of the three. But he has taken the alarm, and is swimming away vigorously into the lake. That "a stern chase is a long chase" holds very true in pulling after black swans. Mile after mile is passed over before we come near the chase, and when we have got nearly within shot, I drop the ramrod overboard. Good-by, swan! The sport is now abandoned to look for the ramrod. The lake is only 8ft. deep, but the rod lies hidden, and our search is unavailing; so we paddle away to hunt up more birds, having a second gun and ramrod in the boat. As we approach the shore we see what we take to be a black raft of timber on the water. But suddenly the raft is in commotion, and with a noise as of half-a-dozen paddle steamers, some thousands of wild ducks rise. They fly a little way, and again settle. Their number is incredible, and they swim shoulder to shoulder, as if every inch of water had to be covered. We do not attack them—we want large game; so leaving the ducks we apply our energies to the swans, and soon land two more in the boat. But our supply of ammunition has dwindled to one charge. We give the ducks the benefit of this, and wound two, which dive, and, after once reappearing, vanish in a most mysterious manner. Boating in broad daylight is not the way to bag these ducks.

SUNDAY IN GERMANY.

A hymn is sung, in which all join at the top of their voices; a long prayer is read for all the royalties, the army, magistrates, burgermeister of the village, &c., &c. The Lord's Prayer is repeated every Sunday, and the Creed occasionally, by the clergyman alone, no one taking any part in the service. The gospel and epistle (mostly the same as ours) are read, and then comes the sermon. As reading the sermon is strictly prohibited, the preacher commits his discourse to memory, and delivers it without any help. I found quotations from the hymn-book far more frequent than quotations from the Bible. The last verse of the hymn is sung at the end of the sermon, and the morning service is over. A second service is held between one and two; at this the schoolmaster usually officiates, as our clergyman is also the pastor of the next village. The close of the afternoon service is the signal for the commencement of the Sunday revels. On ordinary Sundays the men play skittles at the public-house, while the women sit together in groups at their doors, and gossip, or sing, or do nothing; but whenever the people have any money in their pockets, and can afford to pay for a band, they get up dances and amusements. An excuse for such festivities is never wanting—a school-feast, a wedding, or a patriotic anniversary. The Government, in its anxiety to keep up a military spirit in the country, encourages everything which will recall the victories of the France-German War, and, as every village furnished its contingent at that time, opportunities of revelry are not wanting. One village will celebrate the declaration of war, another the battle of Worth, another the capitulation of Sedan or Metz, and so on. All the neighbours go in pilgrimage to the dorf where the celebration takes place; it invariably begins on Sunday and lasts till the small hours on Tuesday morning, when the patriots return to their homes in the condition expressively styled in Germany "Cat's grief," a condition in which, for two days at least, it is impossible to do any work whatever. Then each country town has its yearly *Schützenfest*, or trial of skill among the marksmen; this lasts over two Sundays, and is accompanied by vigorous dancing and drinking. Last of all comes the *Kirchweih*, at the end of harvest, after the wages have been paid; its name points to some religious origin, the bands of music always begin to play in front of the church, and then march up the street, collecting the revellers; it is simply an orgy which lasts four consecutive days and nights, and empties the pockets of the foolish peasants, who have almost to starve through the long winter months.—*Leisure Hour.*

DEPRESSION.

Signs of hard times increase and multiply. Fire to suffer were the vendors of those luxuries without which life may be pleasantly, if prosily, passed. Mr Jamrach, the famous dealer in black panthers, white cockatoos, Iceland ponies, rare cats and dogs, goats and monkeys, felt the chill of evil days very early. Next to him came the job-masters, the lessors of horses and carriages in the metropolis, who found half their stock thrown upon their hands all at once. Then there was a scarcity of commissions among artists, and the hill at Epsom became thin and poor. Now we hear that worse has befallen us, and that the number of bills of sale sent to the Queen's Bench offices for registration continues to increase; the number for the two weeks ending November 23 being more than double that of the corresponding period in 1875. We fear that the so-called working classes, about whom too much is said and written, are not the only people in this country open to the charge of extravagance. Foreigners remark with amazement that Englishmen impoverish themselves to keep up great houses and maintain a legion of servants who mostly get in each other's way. It is the domestic Juggernaut of an expensive family which is brought into unpleasant relief by the enormous increase of bills of sale. Middle-class Englishmen are commonly known to devote from a sixth to a fifth of their income to house-rent and taxes, a proportion altogether ridiculous, and allowing no margin for amusements, or even ease, save at home. It is no rare sight to behold a man with an income of fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds per annum riding in an omnibus because, he cannot, he says, "afford a cab;" or to be spunged upon by him for an opera-box because he cannot "afford it." The fact is that he lives in too big a house, and sacrifices everything to an extravagant idea of comfort, the whole of which is very *insulaire*, and explains the thousands of so-called family residences vacant at this moment—their inhabitants have shrunk into smaller dwellings.—*Iron.*

THE ARMY OF KWANGTUNG.

(China Review.)

The number of regular troops allotted to the whole of Canton Province is stated to be 70,000.—These are divided into the active forces, [步兵, 戰兵, or 行營], and the garrison forces [守兵, 防營, or 坐營], the first category drawing higher pay than the second. The vulgar name 九錢六 or "five shillings a month" is applied to these regulars [額兵], from which it may be inferred that the actual amount of cash received by them does not in practice exceed this sum. To this is added a certain number of gallons [斗] of rice a month, the money and rice together going by the name of 餉米. When on active service, it appears that an additional allowance is frequently granted by the Special Board [善後局], (an office constituted of late years in each province, and superintended by the Judge and the Treasurer together, with certain *taotais* and military officers), which allowance goes by the name of 加餉, and in some cases amounts to as much as Tls. 10 a month. This is the average rate of pay given to marines employed on board the steamers in the Chinese navies. Most of the fighting on land is done, as correctly pointed out by Mr Meyers [page 59 of his *Chinese Government*] by "braves" or 勇,—irregular levies, paid at the rate of about $5 or $6 *per mensem* for each man.

Z. B.

THE POPULATION OF BERLIN at the end of July was 1,031,888.

THE "FORTNIGHTLY" ON BANKING.—In the *Fortnightly Review* for the current month appears an article upon the Glasgow Bank failure, containing suggestions which must have grave weight, not only with the general commercial public, but also with joint-stock bank proprietors, at the forthcoming meetings. The *Statist* briefly enumerates these suggestions:—1. That a uniform balance-sheet be required by law from all banks, public or private, to be published at frequent intervals and under the sanction of a public auditor or of an audit committee. 2. That the Bank of England be compelled by law to separate the bankers' balances which it holds from the money of its own customers. 3. That the present legal restraints on the circulation of notes of the provincial banks of England and Wales, and of the Scotch and Irish banks, be abolished. 4. That the Government appoint a commission for the purpose of collecting facts and opinions on the banking question, with a view to legislation.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, *January* 25, 1879.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash....		$560
,, ,,	credit,	—
,, Old Patna, cash,...		—
,, ,,	credit,	—
,, New Benares, cash,		527½
,, ,,	credit,	—
,, Old Benares, cash,		—
,, ,,	credit,	—
,, New Malwa, cash,		785
,, ,,	credit,	—
,, Allowance	Taels,	—
,, Old Malwa, cash,		775
,, ,,	credit,	—
,, Allowance	Taels,	—

Exchange.

Telegraphic Transfer,... ...	3/6½
Bank, on demand, ...	3/7¾
,, 30 days' sight, ...	3/8
,, 6 months' sight, ...	3/8½
Credits, ,, ,, ...	3/8½
Documentary, 6 months' sight,	3/8⅞
Bombay, demand Rupees,	220
Calcutta, ,, ,, ...	220
Shanghai, demand, ...	72⅜
,, 30 days, ...	73⅛
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. *B.*, ...	109½ ,,
Sycee, ...	109 ,,
Mexicans, ...	⅞ % c.
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine	27.60
English Sovereigns, ...	5.37
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5.37

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 50 % prem., sales.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, $1,600
China Traders' Ins. Co., $1,500
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725
Chinese Insurance Co., $810
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., $800
China Fire Ins. Co., $180
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 5 % dis.
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., $3 dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 102
Hongkong Gas Co., $80
Hongkong Hotel Co., $65
China Sugar Refining Co., $143
Chinese Imperial Loan, £109
Do. of 1877, £108/10.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, *January* 25, 1879.

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.... ...	30.324
Do.	1 P.M.... ...	30.250
Do.	4 P.M.... ...	—
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.... ...	50
Do.	1 P.M.... ...	54
Do.	4 P.M.... ...	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	47
Do. Do.	1 P.M.	50
Do. Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum	... ...	54
Do. Minimum over night		47

Portfolio.

FALLEN LEAVES.

I love to steal my way
Through the bright woods, when autumn's work is done
And through the tree-tops all the dream-like day
Breathe the soft golden sun;

When all is hushed and still,
Only a few last leaves, fluttering slow
Down the warm air with ne'er a breeze's will—
A ghost of sound below;

When naught of song is heard,
Save the jay laughing while all nature grieves,
Or the lone chirp of some forgotten bird
Among the fallen leaves.

Around me everywhere
Lie leaves that trembled green the summer long,
Holding the rainbow's tears in sunny air,
And roofed the summer's song.

Why shun my steps to tread
These silent hosts that everywhere are strown,
As if my feet were walking among the dead,
And I alive alone?

Hast no bright trees, O Past!
Through whose bare boughs, once green, the sunshine grieves?
No hopes that fluttered in the autumnal blast,
No memories—Fallen Leaves?

—*J. J. Platt.*

"THERE CAME THREE QUEENS FROM HEAVEN."

It so befell that, once upon a time,
Before the shepherd Paris, as he roved,
Guarding his flocks upon a slope of Ida,
There came three queens from heaven, to contest
The palm of man's approval, and they spake:
"Which of us three is fairest,—which best worth
The winning? Choose! And as thy choice shall fall,
Bestow the prize."
Then in his hand they placed
The apple of red gold, which Eris cast
Upon the banquet-table of the gods.

And first the royal Hera, spouse of Jove,
Preferred her suit:
"O Paris, hear me well!
Lo, this fair apple is thy golden youth,
Which, so thou barter wisely, wins for thee
Thy heart's most secret wish. But be thou warned,—
Once, and once only, shalt thou name thy choice,
And then keep silence. I am Hera, I,
And with this gift of gifts I make thee mine."

She ceased, and flashed before his dazzled sight
A naked sword, and on the blade was writ,
"Power!" But Paris mused a little space,
And turned aside, and answered, "Let me hear."

Then spake the second, hollow-eyed and pale,
With sad stern voice:
"I am Athena, I,
And these my attributes among the gods,—
Knowledge, self-wisdom, virtue, self-control.
Short is my wooing. Wilt thou reign with me?
Take up thy sceptre."
At his feet she cast
A reed, in fashion like a poet's pen,
And on the shaft, graven in lines of fire,
A word of rapture—"Fame!" But Paris mused,
And turned aside, and answered, "Let me hear."

Then third, the last and fairest yet of all,
The subtle Aphrodite, ocean-born,
Arose, and stood, a flower amid the flowers.
No word she spake, but waved her hand; and lo!
Instant, as in a dream of sorcery,
Half clad, at some fair vintage festival,
And leered upon by satyrs of the wood,
The Grecian Helen floating through the dance
Of Bacchus, crowned with poppies of the field,—
Fairer than sin, her hair unbound, her eyes
Sultry with lightnings, and her lips apart,
As one who murmurs, "Follow! follow! follow!"
And ever onward, "Follow!" fainter still,
Still farther, fainter; till the vision paled,
And left him straining after, hands and eyes.

Then through the silence throbbed a tender voice:
"Behold my gift!"
And Paris said, "I choose!"
Yea, with a mighty, passionate, strong cry:
"Sweet are the dreams of Power; sweet is Fame:
But, sweeter yet than all sweet things that be,
Whether on earth, in heaven, sea, or air,
O Love, take thou my youth!"

And thereupon,
Whilst yet he spurned in air the golden sphere,
Whirled downward by a shrill and bitter wind
That waked the yelping foxes of the gorge,
And drave the screaming eagle to the crag,
And rapt away the daylight like a scroll,
Night fell on Ida,—night and loneliness,
Without the light of moon, or any star,
Save where above a rampart to the east
Red Mars came reeling, drunken from his wars,
And turned against the earth his bloody shield.

—*W. W. Young in Atlantic Monthly.*

THE PRESENT DEFENCES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Now that Baker Pasha has been suddenly directed to construct proper defences on the West front of Constantinople, attention is again called to the great value of this position. Ever since the day when the Russian troops entered the little town of Nicopolis, and, indeed, even before that event occurred, thoughtful spirits amongst the Turks perceived the necessity for fortifying the Ottoman capital. Even those who did not altogether believe in the prowess of the Muscovite soldiers, and who yet retained some faith in the "plan" of Abdul Kerim Pasha, admitted the wisdom of taking such measures as would ensure the safety of Constantinople in case of an emergency. Already General Baker Pasha, accompanied by several engineer officers, had surveyed various sites for the proposed batteries, and had selected the ridges just above Tchataldja for the lines of defence, and it only needed that the works thus devised should be executed. Unhappily, about this time great dissensions prevailed in the Turkish Serraskeriate; the Chief of the War Department was notoriously incapable of rightly estimating the value of the proposed fortifications, and as a result the work was postponed. Meanwhile, a German officer in the employ of the Turks, one General Blum, paid a visit to the ground, and suggested that the lines should be constructed somewhat nighter to Stamboul than the place which had been selected—namely, Kutchuk Tchekmedjé. This new idea gave fresh excuse for the delaying of the task, important though it was, and in the end Russian troops came within a very short distance of the capital before a sod was turned. The guns which should have been in position were nowhere near the hardly-finished batteries when the Grand Duke Nicholas passed through Adrianople; although Mukhtar Pasha declared his ability to hold the position if only allowed to fight, so little confidence was felt in the very imperfectly-constructed defences that Safvet Pasha signed away the possession of them, and they were quietly resigned to the Russians. It may here be remarked that the redoubts themselves, although generally well-constructed, were never placed on the exact points which had been drawn out in the original plan submitted to the Seraskeriate. Heights which were essential to a successful opposition to such an attack as the Russians might have been expected to make were neglected; the lake of Derkos, which was at the extreme right of the line, was left practically unguarded; a valley in the centre of the position which, had the first scheme been carried out, would have been effectually swept of any advancing troops, remained uncommanded, and altogether the defences were far from being the impregnable series of forts which thus might have been made. Once surrendered, however, to the enemy, they proved a valuable prize; for, only under very difficult circumstances could the invading force have been ousted from the hills which they held, and it does not appear that they were ever called upon to augment the number of batteries amid which they thus found themselves encamped.

So soon, however, as the Grand Duke advanced to San Stefano, it became evident that some fresh protecting cordon must be drawn round the Turkish capital. There were not wanting desirable hills which might easily afford protection, yet against these there was always the argument that they were so near Stamboul that, were they attacked, the city itself must receive most of the missiles that passed over the entrenchments. It was perceived by the Ottoman authorities that one of the results of so close a fight might possibly be great disorder in the capital itself, and for some time, especially during those doubtful days when Muscovite intrigue was employed to obtain a hold upon the Bosphorus, great anxiety was felt by the Sultan and his Ministers. The lines at Buyuk Tchekmedjé and Tchataldja had never been open to this objection, they being situate fully thirty miles from Constantinople, while guarding the place just as effectually as though they had been at its very gates; and it was resolved at the earliest possible moment, to re-occupy them, should the opportunity ever occur again. Thanks to the Berlin Treaty and the "still small voice" of that English fleet whose presence in the Marmora Sea so much impresses Muscovite soldiers and statesmen, General Todleben has at length withdrawn towards Adrianople, leaving at least Tchataldja once more to the Turks, who, according to a telegram which we lately published, have decided to finish the works without delay; and, what is of more consequence still, the task has now been fully entrusted by the Sultan himself to General Baker, so that the forts will be erected and arranged in accordance with the ideas which were first of all mooted, and which experience has shown to be the most complete and satisfactory. In this way Constantinople will, in all probability, be rendered safe from attack within the specified time of two months, and should ever another struggle arise, both the city and the Bosphorus will be beyond a *coup de main* from the invader.

Roughly speaking, the defences will now consist of three lines of fortifications running from the bay of Buyuk Tchekmedjé on the left to the lake of Derkos on the right, a distance of about sixteen miles. Of this nearly two miles of ground are covered by a swamp, which may be rendered altogether impassable, and even increased in extent, by a very simple arrangement which has long been under consideration. Part of the rest of the space is practically safe on account of the extreme difficulty which would attach to any attempt owing to there being absolutely no cover for the advancing troops. Some eight miles in all are considered to be open to attack, and these may be so well guarded as to be rendered almost unassailable. To cover them three ridges will be crowded with batteries, which, supporting each other, will sweep the ground in front with artillery of such power that any attempt to take them by assault must result in tremendous loss and almost certain repulse. But this is not all; the lake of Derkos will be, if present plans are carried into execution, utilised by gun-rafts, which will very effectually command the flank of any attacking force on the right, while the indentation of the land at Buyuk Tchekmedjé will enable gunboats to render similar services on the left. In rear of the position are wide pasture-grounds for the horses which are necessary for the defence; a line of rail running directly from Constantinople will be available always for supplies, and will be made even more useful in the sense that, being "tapped" just behind the forts themselves, it can be brought along the whole line of defence, thus enabling the General Commanding to concentrate without loss of time, upon any given point of his ground, all the forces he might choose to oppose to the enemy. Since the sea flanks the works they can never be turned, but must be taken in front if at all; and lest it should be supposed that the batteries may be dominated from some other point, it is as well to remark, that the nearest heights in face are about five miles distant, and, therefore, not available as supports to an attacking column. There is no reason, of course, why the hills of Makrikeui and Maslac, just above the Bosphorus, should not be fortified also as a last reserve in case of disaster; but their chance of being needed is a remote contingency. By the scheme which is thus at length to be perfected Constantinople will be completely protected from the north, and, when once this very important work is achieved, it will be matter for consideration whether some similar plan should not be drawn up for the defence of the peninsula which lies south of the Bosphorus, and which, strangely enough, has almost identical perils and advantages with its neighbour.

Gallipoli must, however, not be forgotten in any arrangements which are made for the defence of these narrow waters. Under the wise administration of Hussein Pasha, who appreciated the responsibility of the position, the lines at Boulair, originally drawn by the English and French during the Crimean War, have been more than renewed. They were added to and vastly improved under the guidance of English engineers, in such a fashion that in the opinion of good militaty and naval authorities fifty battalions would render them practically safe from assault, if the defence were skilfully conducted. As a temporary measure there is no doubt that the neck of land thus covered by earthworks was fairly well protected; but there always remains something to be done, and it is to be hoped that while the opportunity offers the rest of the task will be carried out. Much will depend upon the proximity of ships of war, especially since, by the use of the large cartridges of case-shot which are now available for heavy guns, in Woolwich Arsenal, a fire of *mitraille* could be so effectually poured upon the flanks of any advancing column as to preclude the possibility of anything like a successful assault being delivered. But at the same time the redoubts, though already numerous, might be multiplied, and the entrenchments constructed in an improved fashion; while, more important than all, the works should be speedily supplied with the best and most useful artillery for use in case of surprise. Another necessary consideration towards the defence of Gallipoli would be measures for its sanitation, in order that the ravages of small-pox and fever, which wrought such serious havoc in the Turkish garrison early this year, should be heard of no more. Gallipoli is, indeed, a far more valuable place than even Tchataldja, or the line in rear of Scutari, when the protection of Constantinople is considered, for were it once in the hands of an enemy, the capital of Turkey would be hard to relieve. Its garrison should always be kept up to such a strength as to preclude the possibility of any sudden attack being delivered by treacherous Bulgarian or Russian rushes. It is no slight proof of the Sultan's energy and foresight that amid all his cares he should have personally given the necessary directions for the completion of works which will guarantee the safety of his capital and the consequent removal of Muscovite detection. Excuses against the prompt execution of so far-sighted a plan have been fortunately overruled by the patriotism of Abdul Hamid himself, and the fact that his Majesty is the mainspring of so important a project should be sufficient to silence those who prate absurdly of a Russo-Turkish alliance, and represent the Ottoman as indifferent to the future so long as he is allowed to take his ease unmolested.—*Daily Telegraph.*

QUILL *v.* PEN.

SOME five years since, making a tour among the manufactures of the Midlands and the North of England, I came to Birmingham, and studied, as narrowly as within my powers of observation lay, the remarkable processes—I think there are nineteen in all—employed in the fabrication of steel pens. It was the works of Messrs. Joseph Gillott that, as a total stranger, I visited, first because Gillott steel pens are admitted to be the best that are made, and next because the name and trade-mark of "Joseph Gillott" are known the whole world over. I am glad to see that the celebrated Birmingham firm have had justice done to them in the Champ de Mars, and have received a Gold Medal. The Gillott show-case displays, in its central compartments, a pen-holder and a "magnum-bonum" pen of such gigantic dimensions that the implement might be best suited to the use of the Private Secretary to the Sovereign of Brobdingnag. The lateral compartments display trophies with mouldings and central bosses formed of steel pens and holders of various forms and sizes, and of every shade of metallic tint, while beneath are glass vases filled with thousands of loose "nibs" and "barrel" pens. I notice also that a portion of the case practically illustrates the various processes of pen-making, beginning with the first plain strip of metal, and showing it in successive stages of punching, cutting, stamping, piercing, pointing, "nibbing," hardening, annealing, polishing, lettering, and so forth until it is turned out a pure and perfect pen, ready to join its comrades in a cardboard box inscribed with the signature of "Joseph Gillott," and to make the "Tour du Monde." This very curious, and to me instructive, display is among the things around which my fancy points the mournful inscription, "Going! Going!" What will become of all these thousands of magnum bonums, hard and soft nibs, "commercial" and fine-pointed pens, and lithographic "crowquils"? They will be dispersed, I suppose; they will be scattered far and wide; they will find their way to all sorts of out-of-the-way regions. Tens of thousands of love-letters, begging letters and lawyer' letters, bills and invoices, poems and novels, five-act tragedies and milk-scores, leading articles and schoolboys' exercises, will written with these pens. And yet, vast as is the part which steel pens have played in the civilisation of the world, they are comparatively speaking things only of the day before yesterday. When I first went to school in Paris, forty years ago, it was one of the highest crimes and misdemeanours that a boy could commit to be found in possession of a "plume de fer." The steel pen was inflexibly banished as an abominable thing from our scholastic precincts; and four years afterwards, when I went to school in England, I found that steel pens were only sullenly tolerated by my preceptor, and that the nearest road to his favour was to ask him for a quill pen. If, in addition to writing with a quill, you could mend one, you became at once a model boy. *Nous avons changé tout cela*; yet the quill continues to a certain extent to hold its own in England. At the great clubs a dozen quill pens are certainly used for every steel nib asked for. Quills have not been entirely banished either from Government offices or from mercantile counting-houses, so that as long as the use of a Gillott is not made compulsory, and as long as it is not made a penal offence to sleep on a feather-bed, the geese will continue, at other seasons besides Michaelmas and Christmas, to have bad times of it. The number of quill pen users is, however, restricted. It is a population which is diminishing, and which will die out, while the numbers of steel pen consumers must increase to a proportionate extent with the consumers of letter-paper, envelopes, and postage-stamps—that is to say, to the Illimitable.—*Daily Telegraph*, November 7th, Special Correspondent in Paris.

TAXES ON INDUSTRIES IN CANTON.

(*China Review.*)

Since the commencement of the late Emperor's reign, A.D. 1861, a tax [坐捐] has been levied upon the various industries of Canton in support of the military liabilities of the Canton Province. These industries pay together a sum (variously estimated at from Tls. 200,000 to Tls. 300,000 a-year) to the newly-constituted "Peace Administration Board" [善後局], and of course the *quota* of the more important industries is larger than that of the less considerable. The cash, rice, and firewood industries are almost the only important ones freed from the charge. The chief representatives of each trade are called upon summarily to contribute so many thousand taels a year, and it is left to them to arrange how much shall be paid by each shop in the trade. The pewter, wax, gold, silver, cloth, silk, cake, oil, and miscellaneous shops; in short, at least eighty per cent of all industries, contribute an annual sum towards this head of the revenue. Take the gold trade as an instance. There are about fifty gold shops in Canton, contributing in all several thousand taels a year. The officers superintending the Administration Board, i.e. the Treasurer, Judge, and *Taotais*, issue a proclamation or summons calling upon the gold trade to "consent to subscribe" [認捐]. From Tls. 10 to Tls. 30 is subscribed by each shop, according to the amount of gold sold. This is ascertained by an inspection of the shop-ledger, which, like the *codex* of the Roman traders, is very carefully kept by all Chinese tradesmen. One of the late Governors, 蔣益澧, considerably reduced the demand for such contributions, but since his *gérance* they have gradually increased, until the present time, when they have again almost reached the point attained during the monetary exigencies caused by the last wars with the rebels and with Great Britain. Those shops in Hongkong and Macao which can be "got at" through agents at Canton are stated on good authority to contribute their share willingly, rather than incur the ill-will of the Canton authorities, or involve their Canton agents in trouble.

About the same time, 1860, was established a system of monopolies, by which all shop-keepers were compelled to purchase their stocks from one or two privileged wholesale houses, who paid a round sum for the monopoly. The present Minister to Great Britain *Kwok Sung-t'ó*, (a relative by marriage of the late *Tsêng Kwok-fan*), who held the post of Acting Governor at Canton for five years, is stated to have made himself somewhat unpopular at the time by selling a rice monopoly of this description to certain four firms. The rice *depôt* was then near the present Shamien site, and, a few days before the contract was sealed, was completely destroyed by a fire. One of the would-be monopolists was burnt to death in his house, and another, who had taken refuge in a *sampan*, was borne back by the wind and the draught of the flames to the burning *depôt*, and met with a similar fate. This was looked upon by the people as a "judgment of God," [天開眼], and the two remaining contractors never ventured again to bid for the monopoly. The late popular ex-Governor 蔣益澧 abolished all the monopolies.

Certain so-called "tribute" is also sent to Peking from Canton; in this wise. The Peking Government punishes an annual sum for certain supplies, and the companies dealing in these commodities are obliged to furnish the required amount at a rate which involves to them a considerable loss. The loss is borne by the different firms engaged in the trade *pro ratâ*, according to the amount of business done, as shewn by their books. The Canton tribute consists of Pewter and Wax, furnished by the Pewter-wax Company, [錫燭公行] in the Lantern Street of Canton [燈籠街]; coolie-oranges from the *San Ui* district; and fresh fruits generally. Formerly a *liches* tribute was exacted; but this has been transferred to *Fukien*.

A curious philological fact is connected with the *Seklak* or Pewter-wax Hong. Owing to these two commodities being nearly always spoken of together, the two words have now become one at Peking, and the common Pekingese term for "pewter" is *Sizlak*.

JUDAS.

BRO. GARDNER'S LIME-KILN CLUB.

The janitor, acting under instructions from the proper officials, had purchased a second-hand coal stove, and set it up where he thought it would do the most good. He had paid careful attention to the seller's instructions as to how to start a fire, and an hour before the usual time for opening the meeting he had set out to take the chill off the room. No one will ever know whether it was a bag of powder or a ton of nitro-glycerine which suddenly went off as the janitor was down on his hands and knees to examine the interior of the stove through the windows. The explosion shook old Paradise Hall with great violence, filled that street with smoke, and the firemen found the janitor wedged in between the woodbox and the burglar-proof safe, chewing away at a broken bench, and wondering if he felt any more used up than Ben Butler. The boys left a few barrels of water scattered loosely around as a sign that they had been there, and the remains of the stove were carefully laid aside, and marked; "Look out for the dog."

"Gem'len," said Brother Gardner, as he stood up in his place and gazed around at the devastation, "we doan' always know what is best for us. I wus in favor of usin' dat ole wood stove frew de winter, but some of de gem'len persisted dat we orter flung on a little silver-plate aroun' heah. We flung. Behold de result! Dat stove has dun gone an' almos' sent our janertor to de far-off shore, got de firemen up heah, wet down de hull outfit, an' de pieces am lyin' ober dar widout eny furder alm in life. Gem'len, let dis be a great moral lesson to us not to frow away a good fing while lookin' for a better one. De ole stove was makin it red-hot for us when called on, an' by proppin' up de off hind leg wid a few bricks it would have lasted right 'long widout accident. We will now pass de hat an' try an' recuperat some of dat fo'teen dollars represented in pieces ober dar."

PASSED.

The collection was a bountiful one, and the announcement of the sum total did much to restore the large number of members in attendance to good humor. By vote of the Club, "Petitions" and "Election" were passed over to the next weekly meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Under this head the Secretary read a communication from Orison Green, of Raleigh, N. Co., who wanted a list of the colored members of the Michigan Legislature, adding that he was writing a history entitled "The Colored Man in Politics."

"Does eny one in dis hall rekollect de cognomen of any cull'd man who am seated in de Legislachur?" asked the President as he looked up and down the room.

There was a dead silence. Even the mashed-up janitor forgot to feel of his rapidly swelling nose for a full minute. The Rev. Penstock finally rose up, threw out his chest, and answered:

"No, sah—we doan' reekollect."

"De Secretary will answer de Nort Carolina gem'lan dat de Rev. Penstock doan' reekollect," quietly observed the President as he sat down.

A letter from a pump-maker at Evansville, Ind., desired to know if the club could make use of an eight dollar wooden pump, warranted to raise sixteen gallons of water per minute; and if, in case said pump was sent along, the club would indorse the make and forward a written certificate of its merits.

"You kin put dato epistle in de woodbox," said the President, in answer. "When enny pusson gits bulged out wid de ideah dat he kin pump dis Lime-Kiln Club dry wid a wooden eight dollar pump, painted in fo' different colors, an' named after Niagary Falls, he am pumpin' out de wrong cistern. Ize willin' 'nuff for de club to indorse such standard articles as de sun, de moon, de stars, Jupiter, an' so on, but dese new-sprangled noshuns hez got to stan' back. Dat pump may be all right, but 'spose dis club indorses it, an' it fails to reach out fur water? How quick de great American people would reach out for us?"

COMMITTEE ON THE SICK.

The Committee on the Sick reported that they had been called upon to make an examination of the case of William Cooper Hastings, then lying ill on Watson street, and the chairman folded his arms and continued: "De committee walked up dar. We foun' de brudder lyin' on the bed. We didn't know him. He seemed to be all head an' no body. His wife hinted to dis committee date de ole man had a powerful 'tack of dropsy, but dis committee was in de army too long not to know what dropsy am. We gazed at de brudder's nose an' eyes an' chin, an' it was plain 'nuff to this committee dat somebody had knocked de gem'lan down an' den walked on him for about fifteen minits wid de utmos' enthusiasm. He kept hintin' 'roun dat dropsy run in de fam'ly, an' his wife kept hintin' 'round dat he had worked himself down poor, but de committee walked out an' soon diskivered dat de sufferin' brudder was out late on 'leckshun night, an' dat his figgers on results didn't foot up wid de figgers of de crowd. De crowd had darfore laid him down an' walked on him. De committee doan' recommend dat he be 'lowed enny relief from de fund."

"De committe hes hit de nail on de head," replied the President, "an' de first time de brudder appears in dis hall I shall hev a few stray remarks to ejackulate for his benefit."

ON CHARITY.

The Committee on Charity reported that they had visited all districts of Detroit populated by colored people, and that very few, if any, colored families would this winter be forced to ask the poor fund for aid.

HE WASN'T.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported as follows: "Dis committee, hevin' bin 'structed to examine de leckshum returns an' report if de colored man who was runnin' for office on de Greenbax ticket in dis county was 'lected, beg leave to report dat de last heard of said candydate he wasn't over 5,000 votes behin' odder office seekers on de reg'lar tickets. We hes a faint suspishun dat de gem'lan menshuned am laid on de highest shelf in de pantry, an' we will ever pray."

"Good 'nuff for him—served him right," replied the President. "I hope dat ebery cull'd man who tries to take de polytickal poker by de handle will git hold of de hot end. De janytor will now strike de tryangle an' we will assume to a close. In gwine home doan' stop to talk about hard times, but go home, frow off yer coat, an' try an' improve dem. Chink up de cabins, heap up de woodpiles, keek boaf eyes lookin' out for a job, an' Providence will take car' of de rest."

MARK TWAIN'S CAT STORY.

I knew by the sympathetic glow upon his bald head—I knew by the thoughtful look upon his face—I knew by the emotional flush upon the strawberry end of the old free liver's nose, that Simon Wheeler's memory was busy with the olden time. And so I prepared to leave, for all these were symptoms of a reminiscence—signs that he was going to be delivered of another of his tiresome personal experiences—but I was too slow; he got the start of me. As nearly as I can recollect, the infliction was couched in the following language:

"We were all boys, then, and didn't care for nothing, and didn't have any trouble, and didn't worry about nothing only to shirk school and keep up a revivin' state of devilment all the time. This yah Jim Wolf I was talkin' about was the 'prentice, and he was the best hearted feller, he was, and the most forgivin' and onselfish I ever see—well, there could not be a more bullier boy than he was, take him how you would, and sorry enough was I when I see him for the last time.

"Me and Henry was always pestering him, and plastering horsebills on his back, and putting bumble bees in his bed, and so on, and sometimes we'd crowd in and bunk with him, notwithstanding his growling, and then we'd led on to get mad and fight across him, so as to keep him stirred up like. He was nineteen, he was, and long, and lank, and bashful, and we was fifteen and sixteen, and tolerably lazy and worthless.

"So, that night, you know, that my sister Mary gave a candy pullin', they started us to bed early, so as the company would have full swing, and we run in on Jim to have some fun.

"Our winder lookt out into the roof of an ell, and about ten o'clock a couple of old tom cats got to roarin' and chargin' around it, and carryin' on like sin. There was four inches of snow on the roof, and it was frozen so that there was a right smart crust of ice on it, and the moon was shining bright, and we could see them cats like daylight. First they would stand off and e-yow, yow, yow, just the same as they was a cussin' one another, you know, and bow up their backs and push up their tails, and swell around and spit, then all of a sudden the gray cat he'd snatch a handful of fur out of the yeller cat's ham, and spin around him like the button on a barn door. But the yeller cat was game, and he'd come and clinch, and the way they'd gouge and bite and yowl, and the way they'd make the fur fly was powerful.

"Well, Jim, he got disgusted with the row, and 'lowed he'd climb out there and shake him off'n that roof. He hadn't reely no notion of doin' it, likely, but we everlastin'ly dogged him, and bullyragged him, and 'lowed he'd always bragged how he would not take a dare, and so on, and lo and behold you, he went—went exactly as he was—nothin' on but a shirt, and that was short. But you ought to see him. You ought to see him treepin' over that ice, and diggin' his toe nails and finger nails in to keep from slippin', and 'bove all, you ought to have seen that shirt tail a-flappin' in the wind, and them long, ridiculous shanks of his a-glistenin' in the moonlight.

"Them company folks were down there under the eaves, the whole squad of them under the ornery shed of old Washin'ton Bower vines—all sett'n round about two dozen sassers of hot candy, which they'd set in the snow to cool. And they was laughin' and talkin' lively; but bless you, they didn't know nothin' about the panorama that was goin' on over their heads. Well, Jim he went a sneakin' up unbeknown to them cats—they was a-swishin' their tails and yow-yowin' and threatenin' to clinch, you know, and not payin' any attention—he went a-sneakin' right up to the comb of the roof, till he was in a foot and a half of 'em, and then all of a sudden he made a grap for the yeller cat! But, by gosh, he missed fire and slipped his holt, and his heels flew up and he flopped on his back, and shot off'n that roof like a dart—went a slashin' and a crashin' down through them old rusty vines and landed right in the dead center of them comp'ny people!—sot down like a yearthquake in them two dozen sassers of red-hot candy, and let off a howl that was hark f'm the tomb! Them gals—well, they looked, you know. They see he wasn't dressed for company, and so they left. All done in a second, it was just one little war whoop and a whish of their dresses, and blame the wench of 'em was in sight anywhere!

"Jim, he was a sight. He was gormed with that bilin' hot molasses candy clean down to his heels, and had more busted sassers hangin' to him than if he was an Injun princess—and he come a prancin' up stairs just a whoopin' and cussin' and every jump he gave shed some china, and every squirm he fetched he dropped some candy!

"And blistered! Why, bless your soul, that poor cretur couldn't reely set down comfortable for as much as four weeks."

TRADESPEOPLE AND SERVANTS.

(*Week.*)

The number of visitors to a kitchen of a house of the better class in London is perfectly startling—butcher, baker, milkman, poulterer, grocer, greengrocer, cheesemonger, fishmonger—eight pulls at the bell for orders, and eight more when the things are brought home; sixteen times for the cook or kitchenmaid to leave her work, which she generally does not unwillingly. No wonder that a good cook cannot be obtained nowadays, without the help of a kitchenmaid. It certainly takes two to attend the door and entertain the company, and many a good cup of tea and basin of soup does the butcher's or grocer's young man obtain without paying for it.

Every article we consume requires a different tradesman to supply it. We see no way of escape from this intolerable nuisance except in the enlargement of the co-operative principle by tradesmen themselves. Our great linen-drapers profess to supply nearly everything in the way of dress for men and women. They are milliners, dressmakers, silkmercers, haberdashers, lacemen, hosiers, and glovers, and a lady may find all she needs for her toilet, under one roof. There is a fortune for an enterprising tradesman who will take a large shop and supply his customers with all the necessaries of the table. The advantage of having only one visit in the morning for orders instead of eight is obvious—there would be only one tradesman's boy dunning us for a Christmas box instead of eight. Some people may say, "Why permit the tradespeople to call for orders at all? and why complain of a thing which is done for your convenience? Let the cook or even the lady go with her orders. But a lady or a cook cannot be expected to give up her time to a daily visit to each shop. The system of bribery which goes on between the tradespeople and the servants is always being complained of, but it increases year by year. Tradespeople do all they can to "keep in" with the servants. They replace them when they are out of situation, and they incite them to increase the bills. A cook has a distinct understanding with the butcher, which has no need of words, that the more she orders from him the better it will be for her. A lady has been known to enter her kitchen, and, seeing the cook in a great rage, to ask what was the matter. The woman, not being able to conceal the fact, told the truth for once, saying: "Just think, ma'am, that rogue of a butcher has only sent me 5s. for my Christmas; I that have kept the bills up to £3 a week for him." Thus this system of cheating goes on with scarcely a remedy. A plan which we have seen work pretty well is the employment of tradespeople who live at a distance. The mistress of the shop cannot then get quite so firm a hold upon the servants, nor can things be sent for every hour in the day. If the cook finds she wants something she is obliged to wait until the morrow, when perhaps she will find she does not require it at all. Besides, it is generally the local man who is most anxious for the custom of the neighbourhood and most eager to bribe. Another feature in our domestic system which strikes a foreigner as being strangely ridiculous, is the practice of paying for the washing of our female servants, and supplying them with beer. Beer is not necessary to nourish them, or keep them in good health, although by the quantity they consume one might think that their very life depended on it. In every country but England servants do their own washing, time being given them for the purpose, as well as a supply of soap and starch. Any observant person must come to the conclusion that an English servant of the "upper class" can have little to complain of. She is well housed, well paid, well fed, well treated, and, as all will acknowledge, not over worked.

TOURISTS who have chanced to pass through Neuravensburg will be sorry to hear that Diogenes is dead. Diogenes (known in more prosperous times as Johannes Schuhwerk) was a cooper by profession. Fifteen years ago, trade being dull, and house-rent dear, Johannes determined to build himself a lordly vat wherein for aye to dwell. His neighbors laughed at him; but he carried out his scheme. He selected a charming spot near the lake, and planned a vat 29½ feet high and 14 feet in diameter. There were three floors in the vat. The ground floor was Johannes' workshop. The second floor was his sitting and dining room, and contained a fire-place, an oven, a table, a sofa, chairs, and many other modern conveniences. Johannes, who had an eye to beauty of situation, built balconies out from this room. On one side he could behold, through the clouds of smoke from his evening pipe, the waters of the lake and the snowy Alps in the distance, from the other side there was a rare view of the ruins of Neuravensburg. Above this floor was a bedroom, and here Johannes and his wife have lived all these years, the marvel of tourists and the pride of Neuravensburg. But now Johannes is dead and the widow mourns in the vat.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Raised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Arrements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters, *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces*

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bonâ fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT *in the Union.*—The chief countries *not* in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom *via Brindisi only*:—

Letters,	16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

	Via San Francisco.	Via S.Hampton or Marseilles.	Via Brindisi
Letters,	16	34	38
Registration,	None.	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters,	30	34	38
Newspapers,	6	6	8
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12
Registration,	12	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4*	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8*	6	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters,	—	34	38
Newspapers,	—	4	6
Books & Patterns,	—	8	10
Registration to British & Union West Indies only,	—	8	8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Bks. & Ptrns. per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by *Private Ship*	4	8	2	2
Between the above by *Contract Mail*	8	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars,—*i.e.*, letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bonâ fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.* Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of a kind.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—*except those to and through Australia*—from 11.16 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

—A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post to Europe*, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila *in the mails* will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila *in the mails* should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom viâ Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or viâ Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, *charged as ordinary letters* if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If *from* a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If *to* a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded viâ Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded *viâ Naples*, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent viâ Naples, even though marked viâ Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they *may* do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in *unregistered* letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a Pattern.* It is a *bonâ fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships *for Manila, Saigon, Haifong and Bangkok* are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and *vice versa.*

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications *in time*, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day† and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2	18 cents.
„ £5	36 „
„ £7	54 „
„ £10	72 „

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to $25	15 cents.
„ 50	30 „

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,

Jan. 17, 1879.

Lets.	Paps.		Lets.	Paps.
Ament, Mrs Mary	1	Lumley, John	3	
Amicable Ins. Office	1	Lumsden, Mrs R.	1	
		Luz, Ellarina da	1	
Amiss, Wm.	1	Macomber, W. H.	1	
Amsbury, A.		2 McGwen, Mrs	1	
Anderson, Thos.		1 McMillan, Harry	2	
Arowgothunda, Swamy	1	regd. Mellom, Costa d	1	
		Mercer, Thomas	1	
Banks, Geo.	1	Mesny, Maj. Gen.	1	
Bearton, R. J.	1	More, Miss Ellen Fane	1	
Beguin, Monr. J.	1	Morgan, Noah	1	
Benson, James	1	1 Mossman, W. C.	1	
Benton, C. J.		Mudge, Wm.	1	
Bishop Justiniana	1	Muffit, J.	1	
Bolmida, G.	3	1 Muller, A.	1	
Botor, Miss A.	1	Murphy, Rev.	1	
Bramfitt, Rev.	1	Musso, Jean Baptista	1	
Broshore, Wm.	2			
Brooke, J. H.	1	1 Neo Chee Tian	1	regd.
Caldwell, Miss Bello	1	Neo Teing Siew	1	regd.
		Northey, Capt.	1	
Clarke, Hugh	1	O'Songhlin, Mrs J.	1	
Colville, D. D.		Palmer, Capt. C. H.	1	regd.
Cotton, G.	1			
Coulson, A. C. M.	1	Palmer, Mrs Gracie	1	
Couper, Capt.		2 Persse, Capt.	1	
Crawford, John W.	1	Petterson, Carl J.	1	regd.
		Pogson, R.	1	
Creaton, James	1	Quong Tong Tai	1	
Cristoforis, G. de	1	Rayden, W. M.	1	
Crovat, Philip L.	1	3 Reeves, E. A.	1	regd.
Cunningham, G. F.	1	Reeves, E. A.	1	13
		Reily, Chas.	1	
Daclin, Monsr.	1	Roberts, P.	1	
Dare, Mrs J. W.	1	Roberts, W. C.	1	
Duggleby, T. W.		1 Ronchaud	1	
Egles, C. H. B.	1	Rosendah, P.	1	
Esteban, Oledoni y	1	Rosenstein, T.	1	
		Smith, Geo.	1	
Fretas, Jose	1	Smith & Co., R.	1	
Garcia, Juliana	1	Souza, Domingo J. de	1	
Gillison, W. P.	1	1		
Gracias, A. Jose	1	Stanley, Miss A.	1	
Goldie, Maj. R.E.	1	Stillfried, Baron R.	1	regd.
Gundry, H. D.	1			
Hannen, G.	1	Stillfried, R. Baron	2	1
Hemptinne, Monsr.	4			
High, Comtom	1	Stone, W. H.	1	
Hi Loi	1	Thornton, Wm.	1	
Hodge, Rev. W. B.	2	Triarte, Apolinario	1	
		Veltz, Miss Martha	1	
Hoyt, Frank	1			
Kaye, Mrs E.	1	Vivan, Col. R.	1	
Kelly, Mr	1	Vollozza, John	1	
Kin Cheung	1	Wai Chung	1	regd.
Kwong Tay Cheong	2	Walker, Thos.	3	
Larnach, J. W.	1	White, Wm. E.	1	
Ledyard, Dr. H. C.	1	Whyte, Jno.	1	
Len Tong	2	Wildash, F. J. C.	1	
Lewis, Miss N.	1	Williams, John	1	
Leys, Robt. R.	1	1 Wilson, James	1	
Lilley, Mr—	1	Wing On Chong	1	

For Merchant Ships.

	Lets.	Paps.		Lets.	Paps.
Abbey Cowper	2	1	Hornet	1	
Albyn's Isle	7	4	Humbboldt	2	
Aleppo	4		Irigo	1	
Alexandria	1	1	James Shepherd	9	1
Alfredo	1		Jasan	1	
Allice	1	regd.	Java, s.s.	2	
Altcar	1		Jessie Jamieson	6	
Alurnus	1		Jessie MacDonald	1	
Ann Adamsen	4		Johore, s.s.	1	
Armistices	1		Lady Pemrhyn	4	1
Asier	1		Lanercost	2	
Athene	1		Leucadia	1	
Banian	1		Lodore	1	
Behar, s.s.	1		Lord Macaulay	1	
Belcarry	1	regd.	Lota	16	4
Benefactor	1		Lucia	6	
Bertha Marion	2		Magdala	2	
Bertie Biglow	1		Magdalen	1	
Black Watch	4	3	Marcia, s.s.	1	
Brisbane	1		Maritime Union	2	5
Bury St. Edmunds	2 & 4	rg.	Mary Blair	8	6
			Mary Fraser	2	
Caldew		1	Mary Smith	2	
Carlton, s.s.	1		Masonic	2	
Cashmere		1	McNear	3	
Challenge	1		Moneta	1	
Channel Queen	1		Moss Glen	1	
Charmer	1		Northern Star	1	
Cilurnum	8		Nyassa	3	1
Columbian, s.s.	1		Palestine	1	
Commonwealth, s.s.	1		Parthead Tweseanal	1	
Corona	5	2	Pelham	1	
Corrientes	2		Penrith	1	
Cosmo	1	1	Peteral, s.s.	1	1
Countess of Errol	5	1	Pilgrim	1	regd.
Craigard	4		Prince Amadeo	3	3
Dharwar	2		Prince Louis	10	1
Earl of Devon	1		Queen of the West	1	
Eleanor	2				
Erminia	1		Regent	1	
Espiegle	1		Rifleman	3	
Estrone	1		Rosebud	1	1
Fabius	2		Rosie Welt	5	regd.
Fair Leader	1		Sarah Bell		1
Ferntower, s.s.	1		Satunt	1	
Firth of Forth	1		Southern Cross	1	
Flatin, s.s.	1		Southesk	3	
Florence Nightingale	1		Spinaway	1	
			Stanfield	1	
Frederick	1	1	rg. Strathbyok	1	
Fusilier	2		Strathern	2	
George Skolfield	1		Strathmore, s.s.	1	
			S. Hunlie	1	
Gitanilla	10		Tamar	1	
Glamis	2		Taunton	1	1
Glamorgan, s.s.	1	regd.	Teti Austrian	1	
Golden Fleece	4	1	rg. The Corde		2
Great Admiral	1		The Tweed	1	
Harkaway		1	Three Brothers	5	
Hawkesbury		2	Tokatea	1	
Helen	1		Tyburnia	1	
Helena	1		Wate of Nel.	1	
Herat	1		W. E. Gladstone	5	
Hilda	3		William Manson	1	
Hopeful	3				

Books etc. without Covers.

Arbetare Bladet.
Ameterdammer.
Christian.
Dagbladet.
Daily Telegraph.
El Imparcial.
Journal de Geneve.
Journal de St. Petersbourg.
Langelandes Zidende.
Leisure Hour.
Loofungen und Lehrterte (2 Books).
L'Union Savoisienne.
Navy List.
Reynolds's Newspaper.
Saturday Falkirk Herald.
Schreib und Hülfskalender, 1879.
Sunderland and Durham County Herald.
The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.
The Times of India.
Times.
United Methodist Free Church Minutes, 1878.
Weekly Scotsman.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albay	...	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Jan. 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy & Taiwanfoo	K'loon Dock
America	4 c	Graham	Brit. str.	1000	Jan. 17	Birley & Co.		
Argyll	5 c	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	Dec. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Atalanta	...	Petersen	Ger. str.	782	Jan. 16	Siemssen & Co.	Bangkok	Wanchai Pier
Bellona	...	Ahrens	Ger. str.	789	Jan. 13	Siemssen & Co.		
Bombay	1 h	.....	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Yokohama	Mails
China	5 c	Alderton	Brit. str.	1036	Jan. 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Chinkiang	...	Orr	Brit. str.	799	Dec. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Hoihow & Haiphong	27th inst.
Conquest	5 h	Scott	Brit. str.	317	Jan. 19	Kwong Lee Yuen	Bangkok	
Danube	3 h	Clanchy	Brit. str.	561	Jan. 18	Yuen Fat Hong	Manila	29th inst.
Diamante	k d	Thebaud	Brit. str.	514	Jan. 19	Russell & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Douglas	5 h	Young	Brit. str.	864	Jan. 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy and Manila	Cos'tan Dock
Emuy	...	Blanco	Span. str.	222	Jan. 21	Remedios & Co.	.....	Tug Flying
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	.....	H.K. & W'poa Dock Co.	Tamsui, &c.	28th inst.
Hailoong	5 h	Goode	Brit. str.	277	Jan. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Hakon Adelstein	5 c	Bergh	Norw. str.	904	Jan. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Iraouaddy	5 c	Gauvain	Fch. str.	2558	Jan. 21	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-day
Karo	5 h	Colling	Brit. str.	979	Jan. 21	Meyer & Co.		
Killarney	5 c	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1060	Jan. 3	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lee Yuen	4 h	Tisdall	Chi. str.	734	Jan. 21	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Lorne	5 h	McCulloch	Brit. str.	1034	Jan. 12	Melchers & Co.	S'apore and Penang	
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Jan. 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Ningpo	...	Cass	Brit. str.	761	Jan. 4	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Normanby	a d	Ellis	Brit. str.	664	Jan. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	28th inst.
Norna	3 k	.....	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong		
Oceanic	a d	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	3700	Jan. 17	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F'cisco	4th prox.
Pacific	..	Hernsheim	Ger. str.	69	Jan. 10	Siemssen & Co.	.....	Sands' Slip
Perusia	5 c	McKirdy	Belg. str.	2297	Dec. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Quinta	5 c	Wrang	Ger. str.	876	Jan. 7	Soey Shing	Saigon	
Sea Gull	8 h	.....	Amer. str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Tanais	5 c	Marcelle	Fch. str.	1735	Jan. 23	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-day
Thales	...	Pocock	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Yang-tsé	5 c	Nomdedeu	Fch. str.	2400	Jan. 24	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
Yottung	2 h	Goggin	Brit. str.	286	Jan. 21	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	
Sailing Vessels								
Agate	3 c	Pike	Amer. bqe.	620	Dec. 20	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Alden Besse	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bqe.	850	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	
Alfredo	8 c	Pittaluga	Ital. bqe.	909	Jan. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Beethoven	8 k	Haje	Ger. bqe.	340	Jan. 25	Melchers & Co.		
Black Hawk	8 c	Howland	Amer. sh.	1126	Jan. 13	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Black Watch	1 h	Kennish	Brit. bqe.	491	Dec. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Channel f.o.	
Bury St. Edmunds	8 c	Rodskjoe	Dan. sh.	713	Jan. 25	Borneo Co., Limited		
Carnarvonshire	5 k	Fishwick	Brit. bqe.	388	Nov. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Charité	2 h	Gautiere	Fch. bqe.	256	Jan. 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Charmer	1 k	Lucky	Amer. sh.	1333	Jan. 8	Order		
Christina	3 c	Capra	Nic. 3 m. sc.	173	Dec. 2	J. J. dos Remedios & Co.		
Coeran	8 h	.....	Amer. sch.	138	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Coloma	4 c	Hall	Amer. bqe.	853	Nov. 15	Russell & Co.		
Commissary	7 h	Morison	Brit. sh.	900	Oct. 23	Meyer & Co.		
Condor	2 k	Steffens	Ger. bqe.	368	Nov. 22	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Connaught Ranger	...	Murphy	Brit. sh.	1153	Dec. 3	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Cordouan	2 c	Bertaud	Fch. bqe.	459	Nov. 10	Carlowitz & Co.		
Corea	...	Pearce	Brit. bqe.	585	Jan. 9	Meyer & Co.	.....	Wanchai Pier
Cresswell	4 k	White	Brit. bqe.	464	Jan. 6	Wieler & Co.		
E. C. Mutch	...	Mutch	Brit. sch.	182	Jan. 9	Captain	.....	Cos'tan Dock
Echo	2 k	Tozer	Brit. bqe.	369	Jan. 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Elizabeth Nicholson	8 c	Grierson	Brit. sh.	904	Oct. 17	Borneo Co., Limited		
Emilio V.	2 h	Merello	Ital. bqe.	724	Nov. 30	D. Musso & Co.	Nagasaki	
Esperance	...	Guillon	Fch. bqe.	272	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	Ab'deen Dock
Fanny	4 c	Gougon	Fch. bqe.	314	Nov. 9	Landstein & Co.		
Faugh Balaugh	3 c	Rüte	Ger. bqe.	440	Dec. 19	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Fleetwing	3 c	Guest	Amer. sh.	829	Oct. 17	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Flensborg	4 k	Jacobsen	Dan. bqe.	365	Nov. 22	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Chefoo	Cleared
Florence Nightingale	8 c	McIntyre	Brit. bqe	464	Jan. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Fontenaye	4 k	Taylor	Brit. sh.	635	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Callao	
Forward	2 c	Vandevord	Brit. bqe.	744	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.		
Friedrich	5 k	Olderup	Ger. bqe.	672	Jan. 7	Meyer & Co.		
Gylding	3 c	Winter	Dan. bg.	240	Jan. 18	Wieler & Co.	Amoy	
Hail Columbia	4 k	Brereton	Amer. sch.	353	Nov. 19	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Hattie N. Bangs	4 c	Bangs	Am. 3m. sc.	566	Dec. 1	Captain		
Hawthorn	3 c	Mead	Brit. bqe.	296	Dec. 2	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
Havelhurst	8 k	Goudey	Brit. bqe.	877	Jan. 18	Rozario & Co.		
Helena	2 c	Snow	Amer. bqe.	603	Jan. 1	Captain		
Herbert Black	4 k	Treat	Amer. bqe.	573	Jan. 2	Rozario & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Holstein	...	Külper	Ger. 3m. sc.	281	Jan. 10	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Invincible	8 c	Strickland	Amer. sh.	1450	Dec. 6	Meyer & Co.	Callao	
Irene	7 c	Yates	Amer. sch.	481	Jan. 13	Meyer & Co.		
J. H. Ingersoll	7 c	Daw	Amer. bqe.	609	Nov. 24	Russell & Co.	New York	
Kirkland	3 c	Colledge	Brit. bqe.	453	Jan. 24	Chinese		
Kvik	7 c	Larsen	Norw. bqe.	417	Dec. 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Laurel	4 k	Johns n	Brit. bqe.	638	Jan. 3	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lota	8 c	Dudfield	Brit. bqe.	472	Jan. 13	Order		
Louisa	3 k	Shierloh	Ger. 3m. sc.	245	Oct. 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Haiphong	
Maria Louisa	4 c	Erichsen	Ger. bqe.	442	Jan. 20	Wieler & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	8 c	McKeon	Brit. bqe.	500	Dec. 24	Rozario & Co.		
Matchless	7 c	Dawes	Amer. sh.	1165	Nov. 10	Meyer & Co.		
Mignon	4 k	Soule	Am. 3m. sc.	484	Jan. 1	Captain		
Morning Star	1 b	Michaelsen	Siam. bqe.	570	Dec. 10	Chinese		
Nicolaus	...	Stölken	Ger. sch.	157	Oct. 10	.....	.....	Sands' Slip
Onward	4 c	Boysen	Brit. sch.	200	Dec. 27	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Paralos	2 c	Pasco	Fch. bqe.	342	Jan. 22	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Pilgrim	8 c	Fowle	Amer. sh.	956	Jan. 15	Russell & Co.		
P. Fitzpatrick	8 c	Phelan	Amer. bqe.	580	Jan. 13	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Prince Arthur	3 k	Wills	Brit. bqe.	296	Dec. 14	Chinese		
Rossetta McNeil	4 c	Brown	Amer. bqe.	611	Dec. 10	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Silver Eagle	2 k	Bichard	Brit. bqe.	908	Jan. 1	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Staut	..	Aschehong	Norw. bqe.	581	Jan. 5	Meyer & Co.	.....	Wanchai Pier
Stonewall Jackson	8 c	Bartlett	Amer. bqe.	1102	Dec. 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Stracathro	8 h	Millar	Brit. bqe.	1159	Dec. 17	Russell & Co.		
Strathmore	4 k	Hemsworth	Brit. bqe.	500	Dec. 21	Captain		
Sumarlide	4 c	Tobiasen	Norw. sh.	943	Jan. 9	Siemssen & Co.		
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Sydenham	4 c	Miller	Brit. sh.	1063	Jan. 5	Vogel & Co.		
Therese & Nelly	1 h	Garceau	Fch. bqe.	358	Nov. 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Thos. A. Goddard	7 c	Smith	Amer. bqe.	682	Jan. 9	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Vicenta	4 k	Tremoya	Span. bqe.	518	Jan. 24	Remedios & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	3 c	Gallichan	Brit. bqe.	534	Jan. 4	Master		
Wm. Phillips	8 h	Healy	Amer. sch.	592	Jan. 13	Captain		
WHAMPOA								
Helene		Volguardsen	Ger. bqe.	372	Jan. 18	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
Pacific Slope		Tank	Brit. bqe.	799	Jan. 19	Russell & Co.		
CANTON								
China		Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Jan. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Hwai Yuen		Wilson	Chi. str.	650	Jan. 25	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Armide	7 c	French	iron-clad	3300	12	450	Jan. 21	de la Barriere
Bayan	6 c	Russian	corvette	2000	10	.....	Dec. 28	R. Poyel
Craysser	6 c	Russian	man-of-war	1400	8	.....	Jan. 23	Nalimoff
Fly	7 h	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	.....	14	800	Jan. 4	Wm. Cleveland
Lapwing	7 h	British	gun vessel	784	3	160	Dec. 25	W. J. Scott
Marques del Duero	6 h	Spanish	transport	.....	...	.....	Jan. 19	Guilleume Lobé
Mecanee	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	.....	.....
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Jan. 24	William M. Annesley

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Jan. 17, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Appin	British
Chin-se	Chinese
Chin-tung	Chinese
Cyphrenes	for New York
Eldorado	British
Flora McDonald	British
Foochow	British
Fungshun	Chinese
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Hae-an	Chinese
Hae-san	Chinese
Hae-shin	Chinese
Hae-ting	Chinese
Hector	for London, &c.
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese
Hochung	Chinese
*Hwalyuen	Chinese
*Iraotiaddy	French
Kiang-pian	Chinese

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Kiang-ping	Chinese
Kiang-tung	Chinese
Kiang-wae	Chinese
Kiang-yuen	Chinese
Loudoun Castle	British
Mell	Chinese
Orissa	British
Paokong	British
Pau-tah	Chinese
Peiho	British
Pekin	British
Shanghai	British
Sin Nanking	British
Shun lee	British
Tahyew	Chinese
Taku	British
Ta-yue-fung	American
Tung Ting	Chinese
Yungching	Chinese

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Canon Harrison	British barque
Carrick Castle	British ship
Charley	British barque

SAILING VESSELS.

Crosby	British barque
Euclid	British barque
Forward Ho!	British ship
Golden State	American ship
Hatilah	British barque
Helena	for London
Herthann	German barque
Joyce Phillips	British barque
Jumna	British brig
Katie Frickinger	American schooner
Lunah	British brig
Martha	C. Rica ship
Mary	British schooner
Mary Whitridge	for New York
Mikado	British ship
Newchwang	lightship
Nourmahal	for London
Quickstep	American barque
Sea Witch	American ship
Walls Castle	British barque
W. A. Holcomb	American barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Charybdis	H. M. corvette

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Jan. 25th, 1879.

At 1085 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Price. Highest. Cash.	Price. Lowest. Cash.	Chinese Names.
Butcher Meat.				**肉食**
Bacon, English,	lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured	"	270	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow,	"	220	200	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut,	cy.	160	150	尾龍扒
Beef Corned,	catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
" Roast,	"	150	130	燒牛肉
" Soup,	"	90	70	湯肉
" Steak,	"	150	130	牛肉耙
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh,	each	300	270	牛脷
" " corned	"	300	270	鹹牛脷
" Head,	"	500	400	牛頭
" Heart,	"	130	120	牛心
" Hump, Salt	catty	130	120	牛肩
" Feet,	each	45	35	牛脚
" Kidneys,	"	55	45	牛腰
" Tail,	"	100	90	牛尾
" Liver,	catty	70	60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed),	catty	55	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet,	set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American,	lb.	320	300	花旗火腿
" Chinese,	"	220	200	金華火腿
" English	"	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop,	"	180	170	羊牌骨
" Leg,	"	180	170	羊肫
" Shoulder,	"	140	130	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings,	catty	70	60	猪臟
" Feet,	"	100	90	猪脚
" Fry,	"	110	100	猪雜
" Head,	"	90	80	猪頭
" Heart,	each	60	50	猪心
" Kidneys,	"	90	80	猪腰
" Liver,	lb.	110	100	猪肝
Pork, Chop,	catty	160	150	猪牌骨
" Corned,	"	140	130	鹹猪肉
" Leg,	"	160	150	猪肫
" Fat or Lard,	"	120	110	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet,	set	450	400	羊頭脚
" Heart,	each	55	50	羊心
" Kidneys,	"	80	60	羊腰
" Liver,	"	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs,	"	$2.25	$1.50	猪仔
Suet, Beef,	lb.	120	—	生牛油
" Mutton,	"	120	110	生羊油
Sweet Bread,	catty	130	120	牛核
Veal,	"	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.				**生口**
Capons,	catty	180	160	鐵鷄
Deer, Shanghai,	each	$2	$1.50	上海黃麂
Ducks,	catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen	doz.	100	—	鷄蛋
Fowls,	catty	160	150	鷄
Geese,	"	120	110	鵝
Partridges,	each	300	270	鷓鴣
Pheasants, Shanghai,	pair	900	800	上海山鷄
Pigeons,	each	140	130	白鴿
Quail,	"	100	90	鶉鶉
Rabbits, live, Canton	"	750	700	省城家兎
" Shanghai,	"	600	550	上海兎仔
Snipe,	each	110	100	沙追
Teal,	"	150	130	水鴨仔
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	500	450	火鷄公
" Hen,	"	350	300	火鷄嬤
Wild Duck, Shanghai	pair	500	450	上海水鴨
" Goose, "	each	800	750	上海雁鵝
Fish.				**海鮮**
Bombay Ducks,	per hundred	400	300	肚魚乾
Bream,	catty	90	80	鯽魚
Carp,	"	90	80	鯉魚
Cat fish,	"	70	60	赤魚
Codfish, Salt,	"	160	—	鹹鱇魚
Crabs,	"	150	100	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	"	100	—	墨魚
Dace,	"	80	70	土鯪魚
Dog Fish,	"	60	—	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor	"	70	60	海鰻
" Fresh water	"	130	120	淡水鱔
File Fish,	"	70	60	剝皮洋
Fresh Fish, Large	"	160	—	大鮮魚
" Small	"	60	—	鮮魚仔
Garoupa,	"	160	—	石班魚
Gudgeon,	"	100	90	白峪魚
Gurnard,	"	120	110	紅角
Haddock,	"	90	—	黃美鱗
Herrings, fresh	"	80	70	黃澤
" smoked	box	$1.00	—	烟黃澤
King Crab,	each	120	110	蟹
Live Fish,	catty	120	110	生魚
Lobsters,	"	110	100	龍蝦
Mackerel,	"	80	—	池魚
Mullet,	"	90	80	鱭魚
" Red	"	100	90	魟魚紅
Oysters,	"	110	100	生蠔
Parrot Fish,	"	130	120	鷄公魚
Perch,	"	90	80	頭鱸
Pike,	"	140	—	鯽魚
Plaice,	"	110	100	花碌鰈
Pomfret, White	catty	100	90	白鯧
Pomfret, Black	"	100	—	黑鯧
Prawns,	"	140	—	明蝦
Ray,	"	90	80	琵琶沙
Rock Fish,	"	120	—	石狗公
Roach,	"	120	110	蠔魚
Shark young,	"	80	70	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton,	"	110	100	鰡魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	80	鹹魚
Skate,	"	80	70	鯆魚
Shrimps,	"	80	—	蝦
Snapper,	"	110	100	立魚
Snipe Fish,	"	90	80	沙鑽魚
Soles, Fresh	"	100	—	撻沙魚
Tench,	"	130	120	鮀魚
Turbot,	"	140	—	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water	"	500	—	脚魚
Fruits.				**菓子**
Apples, California,	catty	150	120	舊金山平菓
Bananas, fragrant,	"	35	30	香蕉
" common,	"	25	20	古厘蕉
Chestnuts,	"	100	80	風栗
Citron,	"	130	120	香緣
Cocoanuts	each	60	50	椰子
Currants,	bottle	400	350	細葡萄
Dates,	bottle	500	400	洋棗
Figs, Dried,	"	500	400	無花菓乾
Lemons, China,	catty	55	50	檸檬
Lichees, Dried,	"	200	160	荔枝乾
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	400	300	龍眼乾
Olives, green,	catty	40	30	青白欖
Oranges, (Coolie) C'ton new,	"	35	30	青橙
" (Coolie Mandarin)	"	30	25	柑
" Kam-kwat,	"	60	50	金橘
" Mandarin, Canton	"	70	60	省城朱砂桔
" " F'chow	"	60	50	福州朱砂桔
" Nutmeg,	"	35	30	四季桔
" Sweet (Sun-woey)	"	110	100	新會甜橙
Papaw,	"	110	100	木瓜
Pears, Tientsin,	"	110	90	天津雪梨
" Nanking,	"	110	90	南京雪梨
Pine-apples,	each	150	—	星架波波羅
Plantains, common	catty	40	—	大蕉
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumelo, Oblong,	each	80	50	斗柚
" (Amoy)	"	70	60	夏門柚
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	500	珠提乾
Sugar Cane,	stick	20	15	白蔗
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50	酸子
Walnuts,	"	110	100	核桃
Water Chesnuts,	"	60	50	馬蹄
Vegetables.				**菜蔬**
Artichokes, Shanghai,	catty	60	50	丫治竹
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	90	80	竹笋
Beans, sprout,	"	20	16	芽菜
" broad, Chinese,	"	40	30	面豆
" French, Macao,	"	70	60	澳門邊豆
Beet Root,	each	20	15	紅菜頭
Brassica,	"	15	12	白菜
Brinjals,	catty	40	30	紅茄
Cabbage, (White Canton)	"	30	25	召菜
" Macao	each	100	50	澳門椰菜
Cabbage, Shanghai	"	100	80	上海椰菜
" Turnip (Sohl) Shai	"	20	15	上海芥藍頭
Caladium, "Nga Ko,"	catty	30	25	芡菇
Carrots, (Canton)	"	25	20	金筍
" English	"	35	30	路金笋
Cauliflower, Hongkong	each	120	60	香港椰菜花
Celery, Chinese,	catty	20	—	本地芹菜
Celery, English,	"	60	50	來路芹菜
Chillies, Dried,	"	100	80	辣椒乾
" Green,	"	50	40	青花椒
" Red,	"	50	40	紅辣椒
Curry Stuff, English,	"	60	50	加厘材料
Egg Plant,	"	40	30	矮瓜
Garlic, old	"	80	70	蒜頭
" new,	"	30	25	新蒜頭
Ginger,	"	30	25	薑
" Young	"	30	25	子薑
Green Peas, young	"	50	40	荷蘭豆
" " old	"	60	50	老荷豆
Green Sprouts	"	20	15	芥蘭菜
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	"	160	—	大羅蔔
Lettuce, Chinese	catty	20	15	唐人生菜
" English	each	10	9	來路生菜
Mint,	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Onions, Bombay	catty	110	100	洋葱頭
" Green	"	20	15	生葱
Parsley, Chinese,	"	45	40	芫荽
" English,	bunch	10	5	洋芫荽
Potatoes, Japanese,	catty	30	25	日本薯仔
" Macao, new	"	30	25	澳門薯仔
" Sweet,	"	12	10	番薯
Radishes, White,	"	30	20	白羅蔔仔
" English,	dozen	30	25	來路羅蔔仔
Scallions,	catty	25	20	韮菜
Sesamum,	"	60	50	白芝蔴
Tomatoes,	"	70	50	番茄

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